

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE NEPEÑA VALLEY, PERU

by

Donald A. Proulx

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To my wife, Mary Jean

PREFACE

This monograph is a preliminary report on an archaeological survey undertaken in the Nepeña Valley on the north coast of Peru during June, July, and August of 1967. The work was financially supported by a Faculty Growth Grant from the University of Massachusetts and a supplementary grant from the American Museum of Natural History in New York. The survey was based entirely on surface materials, and since no excavating was done, some of the conclusions reached are tentative. It is my feeling, however, that the data should be presented as a basis for future work in the valley.

I wish to thank Dr. Junius Bird of the American Museum of Natural History for his help in setting up this project and for the financial aid which his museum provided. Thanks are also due to Dr. Gary Vescelius, presently at Queens College, for his helpful suggestions. My work in the Nepeña Valley was greatly aided and encouraged by the officers and staff of the Negociacion Azucarera Nepeña S.A. (NANSA), the controlling group of most of the haciendas in the valley, and the International Basic Economy Corporation (IBEC), the principal stockholder. To Mr. Harvey Schwartz of the IBEC office in New York I owe my gratitude for assisting me in my contacts with IBEC representatives in Peru and for paving the way for the setting up of the survey. Mr. Robert Helander, regional manager of IBEC in Lima and Sr. Guillermo Abadía of NANSA kindly arranged for my accommodations at the San Jacinto Hacienda and provided me with maps, information, and other help without which my work would have been doomed from the start. I cannot thank them enough. I am also grateful to Mr. John Baugh, former general manager of NANSA, who very kindly provided me with a wealth of statistical and historical information upon which the introductory chapter is based. Mr. Baugh was extremely kind and helpful in our contacts in Peru. Sr. Jorge Young Mongrut, Administrator of San Jacinto Hacienda, provided me with room and board for the entire length of my stay. I thank him deeply for his kindness and hospitality.

I must also express my appreciation to Dr. Jorge Muelle, Sr. Julio Espejo Núñez and the rest of the staff of the Museo Nacional de Antropología y Arqueología for their advice and for placing their facilities at my disposal.

I cannot begin to name all the kind friends who made my stay in Peru and in the Nepeña Valley so pleasant. I must at least mention the following: Mr. and Mrs. Alan Wills, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bruce, Sr. and Sra. Icardi, Sr. Rafael Levy, Srta. Edith Magán and family, and Mr. and Mrs. Henneke Sieveking. Mrs. Joseph Mawson drew the map and the final tracings of the plans as well as preparing the cover.

University of Massachusetts
Amherst, Massachusetts
June, 1968

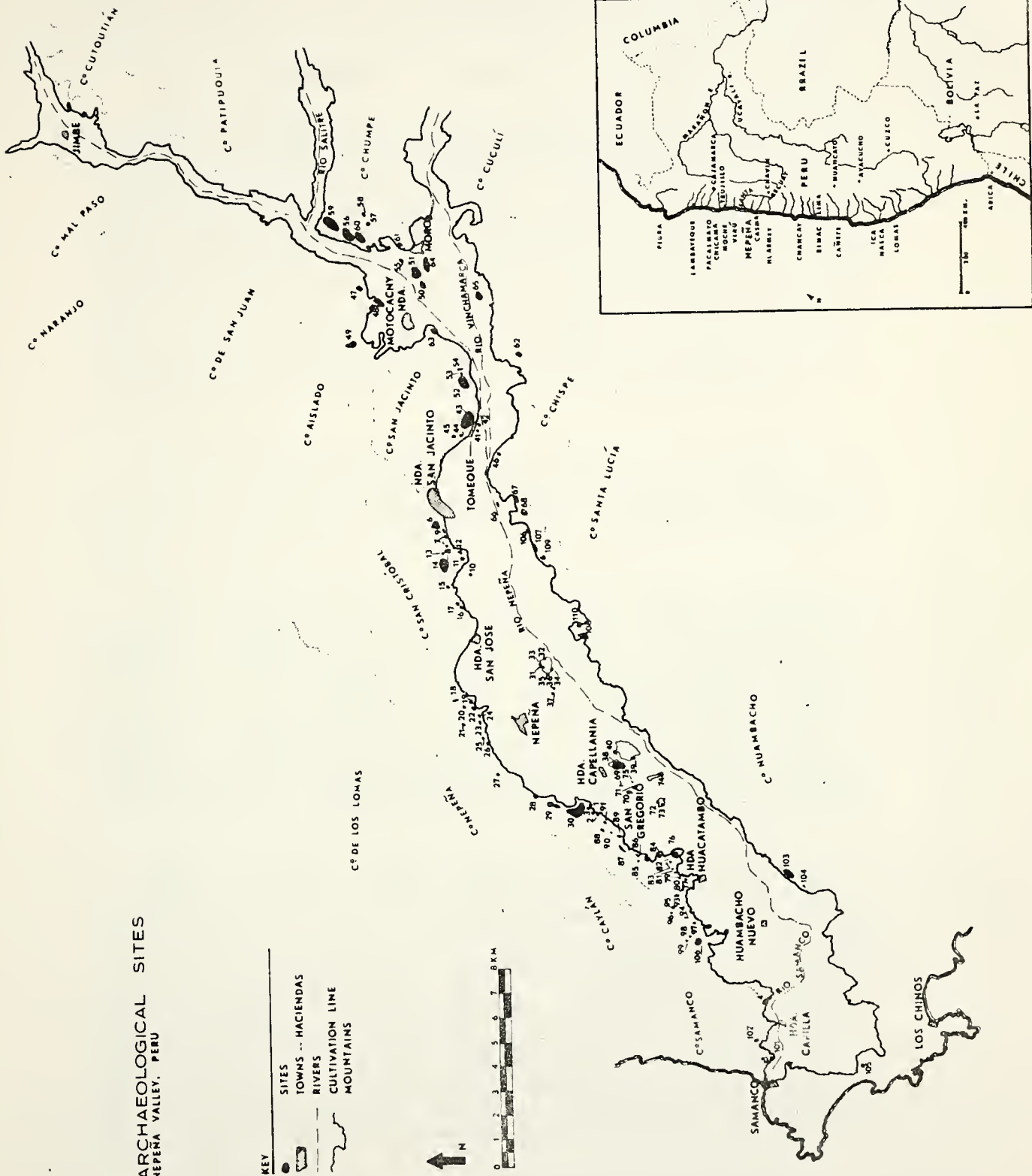
NOTE ON THE ILLUSTRATIONS

The figures, which consist of drawings of pottery sherds, are freehand sketches made from color slides taken in Peru. They are not drawn to scale, and are included mainly to illustrate decorative techniques and to give the reader some visual idea of the types of pottery found on the individual sites.

Similarly the plans of the ruins, of which there are about 20, are based on measurements obtained by pacing off the sites. I simply did not have sufficient time while in the field to take accurate measurements. For this reason, the data are not exact. Furthermore, portions of the architecture may have been buried or destroyed, contributing to additional inaccuracies. The angles at which the walls meet are also not necessarily correct. I have drawn all the corners at right angles except in those places where the aerial photos suggested different angles. In the future I hope to redraw the plans, using blown-up sections of the aerial photos to achieve maximum accuracy.

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES
NEPEÑA VALLEY, PERU

INTRODUCTION

Geographical and Historical Background

The Nepeña Valley is situated on the north coast of Peru, 393 kilometers from Lima via the Pan American Highway (see map). Politically the valley constitutes a district within the Department of Ancash and the Province of Santa. To the south, at a distance of about 31 kilometers, lies the Casma Valley, separated from Nepeña by barren desert and rather formidable extensions of the Andes mountains which parallel the borders of the valley. To the north of Nepeña is the city of Chimbote, 25 kilometers away, with a population close to 100,000. Chimbote has become the major port for Nepeña, particularly for the sugar interests. The Santa Valley is 17 kilometers north of Chimbote, or about 42 kilometers north of Nepeña. The estimated population of the Nepeña Valley is 20,000 people.

The Nepeña Valley gets its name from two Quechua words, *in* and *pina*, the former meaning to grow and the latter meaning brave or terrible (Soriano Infante, 1941). The early Spanish corrupted the term to *ene peña* or *Enepeña*, and the settlement was known by that name as early as 1593.

There are four major towns in the valley, not to mention the haciendas: Samanco, Nepeña, Moro, and Jimbe. The capital of the district is Nepeña, located about 12 kilometers up the valley from the Pan American Highway. It has a long history going back to colonial times. Although settlers were present there in the 1500's, it was not established as a town until October of 1900. By 1941 Nepeña had a population of 1000 people. Today the population is estimated at 2500. Lying at an elevation of 150 meters above sea level, Nepeña is a pretty town which has lost some of its former importance because of the growth of the larger haciendas.

Samanco, a town of about 2000, is located at the mouth of the river. Formerly it was the major port for the valley, but a disastrous flood in 1925 silted up the mouth of the river, isolating the docks from the sea by 420 meters. Some of this destruction can be seen in Johnson 1930, figures 51, 52, and 53. The same floods all but destroyed the extensive railroad system linking the port to the sugar producing haciendas. As a result the entire town of Samanco had to be rebuilt and shifted to the new outlet of the river. It never again regained its former importance. Motorized vehicles in time replaced the railroads, and Chimbote became the best location for shipping and storage. Today Samanco has a thriving fish meal plant and is a major port for fishermen in the area.

Moro is strategically located in the upper part of the valley, in a wide triangular area formed by the confluence of the two main branches of the Nepeña River. A sizable town of 2000, it lies at an elevation of 530 meters above sea level (Plate 1a).

The fourth and last major town is Jimbe, high in the valley and difficult to reach. It too has a population of approximately 2000, and it has an elevation of 1250 meters. Because of its position in the valley, Jimbe often has sunlight all day, even in the rainy season when the lower parts of the valley are shrouded in fog.

The Valley is dominated by the Rio Nepeña, designated a second class river by Adams (Bulletins 40 and 45 of the Cuerpo de Ingenieros de Minas del Peru, 1906). A second class river is one that does not have its origin in the continental divide, but has affluents reaching into the zone of regular annual rains. The large Santa Valley swings behind the Nepeña River in the Sierra, collecting much of the precipitation and runoff which normally would drain into it. As a result, the Nepeña River is rather dry, discharging an average of 74.7 million cubic meters of water annually (in contrast to Santa which discharges 4,594 million cubic meters annually). The summer months of February and March form the bulk of the rainy season in the highlands, and the greatest amount of water flows at that time, with slightly lesser amounts in April and May. The coast, however, receives less than one inch of rain annually, due to the effects of the cold Humboldt Current which sweeps north up the coast, causing all precipitation to fall at sea before it can reach the land. During the winter months the lower and middle valley areas are often covered with dense fog with some drizzle, known locally as garua. The garua, however, is seldom of sufficient quantity to penetrate the surface of the ground. Every 25 to 50 years a strong counter current, known as El Niño, displaces the Humboldt Current and allows heavy rain to fall on the coast with great destruction to property. The last major rainfall in Nepeña was during the months of March and April in 1925 when over 1000 people lost their homes and the port of Samanco was wiped out. The hacienda San Jacinto with its sugar plant was particularly hard hit. The normally dry Rio Solivín filled with water and cut the hacienda in two. People were forced to live in the factory until the waters receded, cut off from all contact with the outside. The railroad was extensively damaged, and the destruction of the port has already been described. Other rainy years included 1871 and 1891. This past decade, on the other hand, has been one of drought in Nepeña, with agricultural production curtailed as a result.

The Nepeña River is formed of two main tributaries which extend high into the Andes, the Rio Nepeña to the north and the Rio Vinchamarca to the south. These two branches merge near Tomeque (west of Moro) and flow toward the sea, forming the Rio Nepeña proper. Soon after passing the Pan American Highway the river becomes the Rio Samanco. By this time there is little water left, because extensive irrigation systems, on which the agriculture has depended since prehistoric times, has channeled off much of it. Through the efforts of the Negociación Azucarera Nepeña S.A.

in conjunction with the International Basic Economy Corporation, other sources of water have been found. A total of 55 wells have been sunk in the valley, and several reservoirs built in order to control the waters.

Nepeña has a mean annual temperature of 67.5 degrees Fahrenheit, with less than 20 degrees fluctuation during the year. Climatologically it is classified as BWhn in the Koppen system -- a warm and foggy barren desert. Further up the valley there is found a xerophytic scrub steppe with various forms of cacti located in places where the ground water is near to the surface or in channels where moisture of the garuas collects. In general the north coast seems to have a somewhat wetter climate at present than the south coast. This can be plainly seen in the archaeological remains. Few, if any, well preserved mummies have been located in Nepeña, in contrast to valleys like Ica or Nasca. These two latter valleys also lack any vegetation whatsoever, except for a few gnarled huarango trees; in Nepeña there are several varieties of cacti as well as Lomas (or fog) vegetation which forms on the hills near the sea.

Today Nepeña is a major sugar producing area of Peru, providing about 5% of the total sugar crop of the country. Almost all of the land in the valley is under the control of the Negociacion Azucarera Nepeña S.A. (NANSA) whose headquarters is at the Hacienda San Jacinto. San Jacinto, where 6000 of the valley's estimated 20,000 people reside, is the largest settlement of people in the valley (Plate 1c). Under the guidance of the International Basic Economy Corporation (IBEC), which was the major stockholder in NANSA between 1962 and 1967, health facilities were improved for the workers (including a hospital), more housing and recreational centers established, new schools erected, and the latest in modern technology applied toward the production of the sugar crop. In spite of the drought in recent years, the sugar processing plant on the hacienda is able to produce 1000 tons of raw sugar per week. The annual production is 45,000 tons of sugar and 1,200,000 liters of alcohol. Two grades of sugar are produced, a more refined type for export (about 60% is exported) and a less refined type for local consumption. This raw sugar must be further refined before it can be utilized.

The Negociacion Azucarera Nepeña S.A. controls almost every hacienda in the valley, including Motocachy, San Jose, La Capellania, Huacatambo, and La Capilla. Motocachy is located upriver from San Jacinto and is one of the oldest haciendas in the valley (Plate 1b). It is noted for its grapes and the fine Pisco which is still made there. Many of these haciendas have their origins in the Colonial period. San Jacinto and Motocachy are the two oldest. Originally part of an encomienda, these two haciendas were acquired by the Society of Jesus (Jesuits) in November of 1760 (Soriano Infante, 1941, p. 268). The Jesuits also bought or established most of the other haciendas in the valley during the

early 1700's. They set aside 300 fanegadas (a fanegada is 1.6 acres) for the cultivation of grapes at Motocachy, 500 fanegadas at San Jacinto for sugar cane, 300 fanegadas at San Jose for cane, pomegranate breeding, and the raising of sheep and horses. Negro slaves were introduced by the priests at each hacienda.

With the expulsion of the Jesuits from South America in 1767, the haciendas were temporarily taken over by the crown, and after the establishment of the Republic eventually sold to British interests. Between 1860 and 1911 San Jacinto was controlled by the Swayne family. Henry Swayne, born in Scotland, bought the hacienda in 1860, expanding his holdings to include Motocachy in 1872 and Huacatambo in 1893. The American explorer George Ephriam Squier visited San Jacinto in the early 1860's soon after it had been taken over by Swayne, and he describes the poor condition in which he found it. At that time the valley had a more diversified agricultural base, with grapes and cotton forming a substantial part of the crop along with the cane. The Swaynes held much of the land in the valley until 1911, during which time they expanded the sugar production, substituting cane for grapes and cotton in many places as well as opening up previously untilled land. During the last quarter of the century Chinese laborers were utilized in the valley.

In 1911 the British Sugar Company under the direction of the Lockett family bought most of the land in the valley. In the succeeding decade the factory was modernized and the railroad greatly extended. At the end of World War I the excess profits tax in Britain forced the British Sugar Company to liquidate and sell their interests to La Sociedad Agricola Nepeña in July of 1920, but control of the haciendas remained in the hands of the Lockett family. In November of 1957 the Locketts divested most of their interest to Wood, Struthers and Co., headed by the American Samuel R. Melbank. This group formed the Primadera Nepeña Peruana S.A. (PNP) and ran the operations until 1962, attempting during these years to establish a profitable hardboard product from the bagasse (cane remnants) in addition to carrying forward the sugar and alcohol production. The hardboard process was soon abandoned, and control passed to the International Basic Economy Corporation (IBEC) and its subsidiary AOFC. IBEC was successful in bringing modern techniques to the valley, but was plagued by years of drought in which the sugar production was only two-thirds to three-quarters capacity. Finally in November of 1967 IBEC sold its interest in NANSA to Sr. Rafael L. Gonzales Cardenes.

Geology

According to Robinson (1964, p. 158) the coastal area of northern Peru, which includes the Nepeña Valley, "is dominated by the foothills of the Cordillera Occidental, which separate the river valleys from one another, and in some places reach the sea.

Only a few remnants of the coastal plain can be found in the river valleys, most of the sediments having been carried away and deposited elsewhere, indicating that this section of the coast has been lowered since the original deposition. Broad valley floors exist only near the coast, and even these tend to narrow rapidly in the direction of the Andes. In many instances geological waste has accumulated in the lower stretches of the valleys, near the present shoreline"

During the Pleistocene when large glacial sheets covered much of the northern hemisphere, Peru was also affected, but to a much lesser degree. In the Andes, mountain glaciers which are still present today, were much more extensive. According to Lanning (1967, p. 49) "the snow line, the tree line and the zone of regular annual precipitation -- were depressed 3000 feet or more, rainfall increased throughout the Andes, and the desert along the Pacific coast shrank in extent." Many of the coastal valleys, including Nepeña, were wooded at this time, providing food and refuge for large game animals. They also provided sources of wild plants for the early hunters and gatherers who probably arrived in Peru prior to 12,000 B.C. Since the Pleistocene there has been a slight change in the land-sea relationship amounting to about 2 meters in most areas. This is probably due to both uplifting of the land as well as to a lowering of the sea level. Today large flat beaches exist which were formerly under water. The climate of the coast during the Pleistocene was moister, with greater amounts of Lomas (fog) vegetation being present and more frequent years when irregular rainfall took place.

With the end of the ice age the lomas vegetation shrank in size and the large game animals gradually began to disappear. Man moved to the coast and for some time lived mainly off the sea, building small settlements near the coast. About 2000 B.C. or slightly earlier he turned to agriculture, and with his new method of food production began to occupy the upper reaches of the valleys. The use of irrigation techniques produced many changes in the valleys. Silts and aggrading gravels poured down the denuded lands, covering the original soils. With the breakdown of irrigation in times of political strife, erosion took over, further reshifting the valley bottom fill. Evidence of this is particularly evident in the Nepeña Valley where many of the sites in the lower valley are built on a modified surface.

For the purposes of this study, I am dividing the valley into three parts: lower, middle, and upper. The lower valley reaches from the shore to the approximate area of the site of Caylán and the hacienda La Capellania. The middle valley is from La Capellania to the vicinity of San Jacinto, and the upper valley from San Jacinto up past Jimbe.

HISTORY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH IN THE NEPEÑA VALLEY

Archaeological research in the Nepeña Valley has been quite sporadic in the past and has been confined to the larger, more spectacular ruins. One of the first reports on the antiquities of the area was written by Ephraim George Squier, United States Commissioner to Peru during the Lincoln administration. After completing his term of office in the mid 1860's, Squier spent over a year traveling through the country examining the remains of lost civilizations. One of the places he visited was the Nepeña Valley. In his book (Squier, 1877) he describes his journey from the port of Samanco up the valley to the Hacienda San Jacinto, which at that time was under British administration. Squier and his group moved up the northern edge of the valley, stopping briefly at what is now called the ruins of Cerro Samanco (PV 31-4) and then on to the site of Huacatambo (PV 31-94). The map of Huacatambo made by Squier is quite accurate, as are all of his plans, with exact measurements given (Plan 15). The major features of the plan were checked during the 1967 survey and found to correspond exactly to Squier's measurements.

Squier then headed up the valley, passing by Pañamarca (then called the Fortaleza de Tierra Firme), through the town of Nepeña and on to the San Jose hacienda. Somewhere between Nepeña and San Jacinto another ruin was encountered which Squier calls the Huaca de la Culebra, located, he says, near the site of a reservoir. I am not exactly certain which site he is describing. During the week or so he spent at the San Jacinto Hacienda Squier was able to examine many of the ruins in the vicinity. He mentions huacas (mounds) plainly visible from his quarters, ruins which are probably those of Alpacote (PV 31-41), Maquina Nueva (PV 31-42), Pierna Calzon (PV 31-43), and the fortress of Quisque (PV 31-46) located high on the mountains across the valley. Running along the hills to the north he could perceive "an ancient azequia, which, in the olden time conducted to a vast water reservoir in a lateral valley among the hills." Squier may have mistaken the numerous defensive walls found throughout the area for water canals.

From San Jacinto the party moved on to the vicinity of the town of Moro traveling part of the way along the Azequias. The large ruin of El Padrejon (Paradones of Moro, PV 31-64) with its finely cut stone lintels was examined as was the huge ruin Squier called the Stone Works of Moro (Siete Huacas, PV 31-56). This was as high up the valley as the party went; they then began their return by stopping off at the Motocachy Hacienda, the oldest in the valley, and examining the ruins of Motocachy (PV 31-48) nearby. More Azequias were spotted from the heights of the pyramids there. Apparently before he left the valley he also examined the ruin of Pañamarca in some detail. The drawing which he reproduced in his book is excellent, with only a few minor discrepancies. He does not mention the presence of any murals on the walls, and these features must have been buried at that time.

Squier's work is important because of the meticulous care he took in recording pertinent details and drawing accurate plans. We can determine to some extent the damage that has occurred during the last 100 years as well as having a vivid picture of contemporary life in the valley in the 1860's. He records information on crops, roads, buildings and climate.

The great German traveler and scientist, Ernst Middendorf, passed through the Nepeña Valley in the last decade of the 1800's. His impressions of the sites of Pañamarca and Siete Huacas are recorded in his monumental work Peru: Beobachtungen und Studien Über das Land und seine Bewohner während eines 25 jährigen Aufenthaltes (1893-95).

What little scientific excavation has been undertaken in Nepeña was accomplished under the direction of the eminent Peruvian archaeologist Julio C. Tello. In 1933 he discovered the temple of Cerro Blanco (PV 31-36) and spent five months excavating it. The temple was buried under a thick layer of mud deposited by floods within the valley. Tello distinguished three phases of occupation, the lowest belonging to the Chavin culture and the second and third belonging to later phases. The lowest structures were constructed of stone, according to him, with walls plastered with mud and sculptured with feline designs which had been painted in a number of different colors (Plate 2b). In the rubble fill of the buildings were found sherds of classic Chavin type (Tello, 1943b, p. 136). The second level of construction consisted of stone and conical adobes and walls that were smoothly plastered over with mud. Tello believed that this phase was not Chavinoid, but we now know that it is. The top layer contained habitations and rubbish of later peoples which Tello identified as the Chimu.

During that same year Tello also investigated the temple of Punkuri bajo, located further up the valley (PV 31-10), and also attributed to the Chavin culture (Plans 4 and 5 and Plates 20 and 21). He describes it in the following words:

The lower level contained stone structures with walls decorated in the classic Chavin style. These buildings were knocked down and used later as foundations for the new buildings of the middle level, and this, in turn, served in similar fashion for those of the upper level. As at Cerro Blanco, in the two lower levels, remains of Chavin culture were found: an idol made of stone and mud representing in high relief the figure of a feline painted in different colors; a grave containing the body of a sacrificed woman, together with a spiral conch (*Strombus galeatus*), a handkerchief embroidered with turquoise sequins, and a mortar and pestle, both of diorite, polished and engraved with figures in the classic Chavin style. In the middle level, the buildings had walls of conical mud bricks and were

decorated with incised figures on a previously plastered surface. Above this level were also found remains of dwellings, rubbish, and graves of the Late periods of Santa, Nepeña, and Chimu (Tello, 1943b, p. 137).

Preliminary reports of Tello's work in Nepeña appeared in two Lima newspapers, El Comercio and La Prensa (see bibliography), but no complete report has been published to this date. Larco Hoyle (1938, vol. 1, pp. 32-33) has reproduced a plan and cross section of the Punkuri temple, the source of which is not known (Plans 4 and 5). It probably was drawn by one of Tello's crew. The same volume contains a description of the two Early Horizon sites just mentioned.

Tello's work was the only real large scale attempt at scientific excavation in the valley to this day. It was important in that it was the first indication of a coastal manifestation of the Chavin culture, although many other sites have since been found in the Chicama, Casma, and Lambayeque Valleys as well as the area around the towns of Supe and Ancon to name but a few.

In December of 1935 the American archaeologist Wendell C. Bennett spent two days in the Nepeña Valley as part of a general survey of the north coast of Peru. A three page chapter describing the ruins in the valley appears in Bennett, 1939, and while it is short, it presents data on architecture and measurements not found in the other sources. The author describes Cerro Blanco (PV 31-37) obtaining much of his data from Tello's work. He also mentions the mound across the road (PV 31-37) which he feels may also fall into the Early Horizon. A section is devoted to Punkuri bajo, giving measurements, colors of the pigments painted on the walls, and the author's refutation of Tello's implication that the upper level of the mound is Chimu in date. Siete Huacas and Pañamarca are also described, and briefly mentioned are sites which probably are Caylán (PV 31-30), the mound with conical adobes (PV 31-27), the mounds to the west of Pañamarca (PV 31-69 and PV 31-70), Paradones (PV 31-64), Quisque (PV 31-46), and Alcapote (PV 31-41).

Augusto Soriano Infante, a priest stationed in Huaras, is recognized as an authority on the archaeology of the Callejon de Huaylas. He has also written an article of some importance on the Nepeña Valley which appeared in the Revista del Museo Nacional (Soriano Infante, 1941). The article describes the major ruins of the valley including Cerro Blanco, Punkuri, Pañamarca, Huacatambo, Quisque, and a number of others which are not mentioned in the other reports. One of the main deficiencies of the report is the lack of a map showing the position of some of the sites which are inadequately described in respect to location. The report has some excellent illustrations and contains information on population and climate, as well as the colonial and republican history of the valley.

In more recent years continued sporadic work has continued in the valley. Richard P. Schaedel, presently at the Institute for Latin American Studies, University of Texas, undertook a study of the Moche murals at Pañamarca in 1950 (Schaedel, 1951a). Assisted by colleagues from the University of Trujillo, Schaedel examined Moche architecture on the north coast to determine its nature and extent. He suggests that there were five distinct occupations at the site with frequent rebuilding taking place. Most of the structures he feels were built by the Moche, but some of the architecture, particularly a stone edifice south of the main pyramid is Middle Horizon. He was particularly interested in the Murals, among the finest found on the north coast, and he records those found in two areas. Photographs and plans are abundant in his article.

Alan Sawyer, director of the Textile Museum in Washington, D.C., has also spent a great deal of time in the valley and is familiar with many of the ruins, particularly Pañamarca. He feels that the site goes back to the Early Horizon, judging from a Chavin sherd that was found there. Sawyer's speculations on the nature of Pañamarca are given in a later section.

Finally, one must mention the work of the late Paul Kosok of Long Island University in New York. Kosok's main interest was in ancient irrigation systems and their relationship to specific sites. His investigations, undertaken in the years 1948 and 1949, covered most of the north coast. He spent several days in the Nepeña Valley in 1949 (he had also been there for a brief stay in 1940) and devotes a chapter of his book to it (Kosok, 1965). Unfortunately Kosok says little about the ancient irrigation systems in the valley, but he does describe the principal ruins, providing many excellent aerial photographs as well as reproducing plans from Squier and others. He revisited many of the sites previously explored by Squier, and it is interesting to compare the impressions of these two individuals.

The work accomplished up until now concentrated on the largest sites in the valley. The survey which I undertook was an attempt to systematize our knowledge of the sites in the valley by examining all of the traces of man. Although the survey is not 100 per cent complete, it goes a long way toward filling the gaps in our knowledge of the peoples who once occupied this region.

OBJECTS AND METHOD OF THE SURVEY

Aside from the exploration of a few major sites in the valley, the archaeology of Nepeña has been virtually neglected up to the present time. This is unfortunate, for the Nepeña Valley lies in a strategic position both in respect to diffusion of culture from the highlands and as a frontier area during several archaeological periods. It contains two highly important Chavin Period temples as well as the magnificent ceremonial center of Pañamarca. One of the reasons for its neglect is that Nepeña is a small valley in a very rich archaeological area. The ceramics are not as fine as those in the surrounding valleys, and this has not attracted much huaquero activity until recent years. Like the Virú Valley, Nepeña is small, about 50 miles in length and not more than 2 miles wide in most parts. For this reason it does have certain advantages. Regional differences within the valley can be expected to be small, and settlement patterns more easily determined.

Because of the lack of knowledge about this important valley, a preliminary archaeological survey was undertaken by the author during the summer of 1967. Six weeks were spent in the field during which time 110 sites were recorded (See map). Several more weeks were spent in Peru analyzing the materials, and additional study and analysis was continued in this country using notes and photographs made at the sites. The survey had as its main objective the recording and rough mapping of the sites in the valley. It was realized that it would be next to impossible for one investigator to cover the entire valley in the short period of two months, so it was decided to cover as thoroughly as possible the limited sectors to be surveyed. As the project progressed, it became feasible to cover more territory than originally planned; however, several parts of the valley received inadequate or no coverage at all. A large portion of the southern side of the valley was not explored because of lack of time and inadequate access to the area. It is planned that this area will be fully explored in future years. Further, the area near the mouth of the valley was covered only sporadically, and much more needs to be done there. An examination of the far upper reaches of the valley, especially the Rio Nepeña branch near Jimbe, also needs to be carried out in the future. In spite of these deficiencies, the major part of the valley was explored in the first season's work, and the investigator feels that certain tentative conclusions can be made at this point.

The second objective of the survey was to construct a local chronology for the valley, basing this determination on sherds collected on the sites as well as patterning in architecture, graves, and other material culture. In this way cultures could be identified

by their similarities with known traditions in the neighboring valleys, and sites could roughly be dated by their artifacts. Unfortunately, many local differences were found in the ceramics of Nepeña as contrasted to the styles in the adjacent valleys. Seriation was only partly successful in the placement of these styles. In addition, many of the sites lacked sufficient distinctive surface pottery for any cultural affiliations to be made. The survey of 1967 was based entirely on surface materials; much more could be learned of the local chronology by digging stratified sites. It is hoped that in future years such a program can be initiated.

Pottery was collected from each site, if available, and was photographed in Peru since it was not possible to remove these artifacts from the country for analysis. Associations among the sherds have been studied as well as the associations of form and design visible on pottery from the private collections. Although there remains much work to be done on the ceramics, we now have a preliminary picture of the main pottery styles in the valley.

The field work was facilitated by the use of aerial photos purchased from the Servicio Aerofotográfico Nacional in Lima. There are 30 sheets covering the Nepeña valley at a scale of approximately 1:19,000. Although the photos were taken in 1944, very few changes have occurred with the exception of the moving of the Pan American Highway, construction of several roads, and the addition of new buildings on some of the haciendas. The basic geographical data as well as site location remains the same, of course. These photos were particularly useful for mapping. I used transparent plastic overlay sheets, one for each of the 30 aerial photos. The sites could be located with great precision by reference to prominent natural features. In this manner a very accurate map could be made of site locations with a minimum of work. In many cases the archaeological sites could clearly be seen on the photos, and much use was made of the sheets to locate possible new sites. The map that accompanies this report is based on the aerial photos.

The survey methods used included the use of a jeep to move rapidly over the rough terrain. Thoroughness was the main objective rather than distance covered, and every square yard was covered within the areas examined. When a site was located its position was plotted on the overlay sheets. Sherds were collected from the surface in order to determine the cultural affiliation of the site. The technique used was to concentrate on distinctive sherds rather than a random sample, since the great majority of the sherds were plainware due to selective looting by huaqueros. Samples of the plainware were also taken, but this type of pottery changes very slowly over time in contrast to the complex fancy ware. Notes were taken on the pertinent features of the site: architectural traits, if present, the depth and orientation of the graves,

descriptions of the artifacts, and so forth. Photographs were taken of the majority of the sites, from a high elevation if possible so that they could be used in checking out ground plans.

The pottery was taken back to the hacienda, washed, and photographed. Notes on the sherds were made while still in Peru, but not to the extent one would have desired. The photographs of the sherds in part made up for the inability to remove them to this country for study, but much more work needs to be done in order to determine the complete pottery sequence for the valley.

In determining the probable cultural affiliations of the sites, pottery, similarities in architecture, and associations of artifacts were all taken into account. As mentioned earlier, much of the pottery could be directly correlated to that in the surrounding valleys on the north coast. One of the greatest problems encountered in the survey was the lack of distinctive pottery on the surface of a good many sites. Plainware has little value for distinguishing chronological positions, and local variations and styles further hampered my efforts. I have attempted in later sections of this report to group together those sites having similarities in pottery and/or artifacts such as pottery so that the reader can make his own conclusions. Patterning of this type can often be useful for tying associations together. A true picture of the chronology can only come when stratigraphic excavation is undertaken in the future.

The chronological framework used in this paper is that developed by John H. Rowe of the University of California. Rowe has divided the prehistory of Peru into a series of periods and horizons, basing his absolute dates on the sequence for the Ica Valley on the south coast which is used as the master sequence for the country because of its completeness. The horizons are times of relative cultural unification throughout Peru, while the periods are times of local diversity without much long-range contacts taking place. The tentative chronology for the Nepeña Valley is as follows:

<u>Period</u>	<u>Dates</u>	<u>Nepena Valley Cultures</u>	<u>Nepena Valley Pottery Styles</u>
Colonial Period	1534 A.D.+		
Late Horizon	1476-1534 A.D.	Inca-Chimu	Mixture of Inca forms and Chimu decorative techniques
		Chimu	Chimu Blackware
Late Intermediate Period	900-1476 A.D.		Nepena Black-on-white Nepena Black-white-red
Middle Horizon	540-900 A.D.	Huari-Tiahuanaco	Tiahuanaco (Norteno A)
		Moche	Moche
Early Intermediate Period	370 B.C.-540 A.D.		Salinar?
		Recuay	Recuay
Early Horizon	1300-370 B.C.	Chavin	Chavin Blackware
Initial Period	2050-1300 B.C.		
Preceramic	?-2050 B.C.		

THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES: TYPES AND LOCATIONS

There are four main categories of sites in the Nepeña Valley according to function: habitation sites, ceremonial sites, cemeteries, and fortresses. Naturally, some of the sites may have two or more functions; classification was made on the basis of the dominant function. Habitation sites are those which were used for living purposes by a group of people. These are characterized by the presence of such things as houses, hearths, workshop areas, and refuse deposits. Most habitation sites have cemetery areas, but the ancient Peruvians more often than not buried their dead some distance from their homes. Graves found within the living area of a site are included under the same site number of the habitation itself. If the relationship of a cemetery which is separated from the living area is not clear, a separate site number is given to it.

The ancient Peruvians were extremely practical people. Fertile land for agriculture was at a premium, so they placed their sites on the sandy borders of the valley near the edge of cultivation or on natural outcrops protruding from the valley bottom. Habitations are normally on the flat borders of the valley or on the steep sides of the mountains which slope down to the agricultural lands. The former are normally constructed of adobe while the latter are of fieldstone. In many cases the location for the habitation was dictated by defense needs, and more than one site is in a strategic spot, overlooking large expanses of territory. Habitation sites range in size from a few houses clustered together to huge urban centers stretching almost a mile in length such as PV 31-6 or PV 31-30 (Plate 7b and c). Of the 110 sites located in the survey, 37 fall into this category; of these 75% are constructed of stone.

Ceremonial sites are those whose primary function was religious in nature. Large pyramids or isolated complexes of buildings fall into this category. If living quarters are present, these are small in number and were used to house the specialists or priests in charge of the center rather than housing the general population. There are 11 ceremonial sites in the valley which have been found up to the present time, including the large site of Pañamarca (PV 31-38) with its fancy murals (Plate 3b and c). Religious architecture consists of large artificial pyramids constructed of stone or adobe, natural hills which have had pyramids built on the top, and large buildings whose function could only have been ceremonial. Except for the earliest temples in the valley, the ceremonial sites are large and imposing, often built on high natural hills in the center of the valley bottom, or built up artificially to a great height. The majority of these sites are constructed of adobe and are located in the lower and middle valley; few are present in the upper valley east of Tomeque. The

preponderance of these sites in the valley bottom in contrast to the other sites which are more often on the borders of cultivation is a striking feature with some importance.

By far the greatest number of sites fall into the category of cemeteries, of which there are 58 in the Nepeña Valley or about one-half of the total number. Graveyards are usually isolated from the habitations of the people interred there, in some cases many miles distant. The favorite location for a cemetery is the sandy border of the valley at the base of a hill or in the sandy areas between two ridges of a hill. These burials which are found on the valley bottom are always clustered around the natural hills or projections. The vast majority of the graves in Nepeña were simple pits dug into the sand to a depth of one or two meters. A few graves were lined with adobe or stone, and some were roofed with wooden beams. The exact nature of the graves is hard to determine, for most have been looted. Differences in grave types in the various archaeological periods will be discussed in later sections.

As suggested earlier, preservation is not as good on the north coast as on the south. This is due to the presence of El Niño in the north, the shift in currents which causes a certain amount of rainfall in infrequent years. In some cases the rain is heavy enough to cause flooding. In spite of this, numerous examples of well preserved textiles, gourds, vegetable remains, pottery, and human remains can be found.

The last functional category of sites are fortresses. There are four of these in Nepeña, although many habitation sites may have had a double function as fortresses. All of the fortresses are constructed of stone and are found in the upper valley; three are located on high peaks overlooking vast areas while the fourth controls a mountain pass (Plan 8). In addition there are numerous low stone walls found all over the valley which appear to be mainly defensive in nature, but some may have been used to divert water from the infrequent rains. More will be said on this aspect later. The defensive walls are normally associated with habitation sites, but they are also found extending for miles across the barren desert. This brings to mind the famous "wall of Santa," a bordering defensive wall in the next valley to the north. All indications are that these walls date from the Middle Horizon and Late Intermediate Period.

There are many sites in the valley that share one or more architectural features. This may or may not indicate contemporaneity; I feel that in many cases sites can be linked on this basis. The shape of adobes used in construction has been used in the Virú Valley as a time marker, and this feature has some limited application in Nepeña. Conical adobes have always been distinctive of the early Horizon and they are found at Punkuri bajo (PV 31-10)

and Cerro Blanco (PV 31-36) both excavated by Tello. In 1967 three low mounds were found (PV 31-27) which included conical adobes in the construction (Plate 3a). For this reason this new site has been placed in the Early Horizon and linked with the other two sites. Conical adobes have a wide distribution during this period, all the way to the south coast.

Another distinctive architectural feature is the use of ornamental niches in the walls of adobe structures. These are usually placed around the interior of central rooms (Plates 8a and 10a). In the Nepeña Valley there are five ruins with this feature: PV 31-11 (Punkuri Alto), PV 31-29, PV 31-31, PV 31-94, and PV 31-100. PV 31-11 and 29 are also distinguished by having arabesque decoration on the walls (Plate 4b). Both of these features are common at the Late Intermediate Period site of Chan Chan, the capital of the Chimú culture located near Trujillo. There is strong evidence, both in the architectural features as well as the ceramics, that the sites just listed all belong to the Late Intermediate and that they are influenced by the Chimú tradition.

There are many sites in the valley which consist of stone. Two large sites which may be related are Siete Huacas (PV 31-56) and Paradones (PV 31-63). Both have high walls of cut fieldstone with finely carved blocks forming the entranceways and corners. Siete Huacas has many large lintels including one with carving on it (Plate 5b). A third site may possibly be linked to these, PV 31-37. Here are found numerous large cut stone blocks scattered over the site, which are very similar to the lintels at Siete Huacas.

While on the subject of sites constructed of stone, one must mention the many habitation sites, some covering almost a square mile, which are found in many places in the valley (Plate 7). Many of these are built on the steep slopes of hills, such as PV 31-4, PV 31-14, PV 31-43, PV 31-52, and PV 31-65, among others (Plate 7a). Analogous ruins are also located in flat areas, as are PV 31-6, PV 31-41, and PV 31-30. Other sites with stone architecture are PV 31-7, PV 31-8, PV 31-13, PV 31-49, PV 31-51, PV 31-59, PV 31-60, PV 31-61, PV 31-63, PV 31-64, and PV 31-76. My feeling is that the bulk of these sites belong to the Middle Horizon and the rest to the Late Intermediate Period. This contention is based on the pottery found on the sites as well as subjective evidence. Later excavation undoubtedly will prove that some of the sites are earlier, but I strongly feel that my basic assumptions are correct.

Sites constructed of stone are found throughout the valley; adobe architecture has a more restricted distribution. There are practically no adobe sites up river from Tomeque, just a few miles from the San Jacinto Hacienda. This is partly due to the terrain,

but cultural preferences have much to do with it also. The following sites can be grouped together as being large complexes of rooms constructed of adobe: PV 31-5, PV 31-38, PV 31-93, PV 31-94, and PV 31-95 (Plate 10a). These are not contemporaneous sites, however, and the similarities in layout appear to be coincidental.

Most of the ceremonial sites in the valley are fashioned of adobe rather than stone. In many cases these consist of artificial pyramids built of adobe: PV 31-28, PV 31-29, PV 31-40, PV 31-42, PV 31-44, PV 31-55, PV 31-66, PV 31-69, and PV 31-70 (Plate 3b and c). Of these only PV 31-69 and PV 31-70 are possibly contemporary. We do not have enough information on the others to say much about their affiliations. Most of these structures have little pottery remaining on the surface, and stratigraphic excavation is the only answer. In addition there are a number of adobe pyramids which have been built on the tops and sides of natural hills, using the height of these prominences to save in labor while at the same time producing the effect of a huge mound or pyramid. Among the most spectacular are Punkuri alto (PV 31-11), Pañamarca (PV 31-38), PV 31-73, and PV 31-74 (Plates 3b, 9a and b). Most of the ceremonial adobe structures listed here and in the preceding group are in the lower and middle valley, below Tomeque (see map).

As one goes further up river ceremonial architecture is more often made out of stone. The following sites have mounds of pyramids constructed of stone: PV 31-37, PV 31-47, PV 31-48, PV 31-50, PV 31-51, PV 31-59, PV 31-64, PV 31-76, and PV 31-103 (Plates 6a and b). The size of these structures varies considerably from the little pyramid at PV 31-47 to the four pyramids of the Motocachy Ruin (PV 31-48). PV 31-50 and 51 seem to be related because a stone wall crosses from one site to the other. A glance at the distribution of the sites on the map will indicate that stone pyramids are scattered throughout the valley, again in contrast to adobe monuments which have a restricted distribution.

The cultural distribution of sites will be discussed in the following sections, but a few generalizations might be brought out here. No preceramic sites and only one probable initial period site were discovered in 1967. This was in part due to the lack of adequate exploration of the extreme lower part of the valley where sites of this time period are normally found. It is expected that in the future sites of these periods will be found, but probably not in very great numbers. Early Horizon sites are confined to the Middle Valley area, a fact that suggests that agriculture was now the prominent subsistence pattern. Early Horizon sites are small and unimpressive superficially. Two are located on the valley bottom, and the third on the northern edge. Early Intermediate Period sites are found mainly in the middle and lower valley. There is one possible Recuay site in the upper valley near Moro -- a logical development since the Recuay influence came down from the highlands. No traces of Moche culture have been found in the upper valley.

The Middle Horizon witnessed a great population expansion in Nepeña, a situation which also occurred in many of the other valleys at this time. Menzel [personal communication] sees the main expansion taking place in the second half of the Middle Horizon with the loss of power at Pachacamac and Huari and a consequent expression of independence in each local valley. Middle Horizon sites are found throughout the Nepeña Valley, and many of these are large urban centers covering a square mile in some instances. Stone was the preferable construction material. Fortresses are common, especially at the end of the period when warfare with neighboring groups (perhaps the Chimú) became common. The Late Intermediate Period saw the eventual intrusion of the Chimú tradition into the valley with a revival of the use of adobe for construction in addition to stone. Little has been found of Inca occupation in the valley. Apparently the Chimú tradition was strong, and the Incas made few inroads.

A curious feature found in the valley is the presence of a thin deposit of small sea shells on the surface of many of the sites. At first these appeared to be natural, but later investigation suggests that they were brought to the sites as food. The minute size of many of the shells was puzzling. Why would men bother with the task of bringing such small shells all the way 20 or 30 miles up the valley for food? It is still an interesting problem to which all of the answers have not been given. The author can think of no natural source that could deposit these crustaceans on the sides and tops of mountains and on the desert areas as well.

Table 1

The Sites and Their Characteristics

Key

1. Site Number -- the sites, 1-110 are all prefaced by PV 31, meaning Peruvian Valley number 31, the designation for Nepeña.
2. Archaeological Period:

I.P.	Initial Period	2050 to 1300 B.C.
E.H.	Early Horizon	1300 to 370 B.C.
E.I.P.	Early Intermediate Period	370 B.C. to 540 A.D.
(M)	Moche	
(R)	Recuay	
M.H.	Middle Horizon	540 to 900 A.D.
L.I.P.	Late Intermediate Period	900 to 1476 A.D.
L.H.	Late Horizon	1476 to 1534 A.D.
3. Function:

Hab	Habitation site
Cerm	Ceremonial site
Cem	Cemetery
Fort	Fortress
4. Architectural Type:
 - A. large artificial mound of adobe
 - B. mounds or adobe built on natural hills
 - C. mounds or pyramids of stone
 - D. large, many-roomed adobe structures
 - E. large, many-roomed stone structures
 - F. mixed stone and adobe structures
 - G. sites with construction using conical adobes
 - H. adobe sites with ornamental niches in the walls
 - I. sites with arabesque decoration
5. Construction Material: stone or adobe, or mixed
6. Location in Valley: U-M-L
 - U. Upper valley -- east of the San Jacinto Hacienda
 - M. Middle valley -- Caylan and Capellania Hacienda area to San Jacinto
 - L. Lower Valley -- sea to Caylan and Capellania Hacienda
7. Location in valley: N-S-C
 - N. north border of the valley
 - S. south border of the valley
 - C. central part of the valley; in the valley bottom
8. Pottery
 - X. good samples collected
 - O. insufficient samples collected

Site Number	Architectural Period	Function	Architectural Type	Construction Material	Location: U-M-L	Location: S-N-C	Pottery	Name
1	?	Cem			L	N	X	
2	?	Cem			L	N	O	
3	M.H.	Cem			L	N	X	
4	M.H.	Hab	E	stone	L	N	X	
5	M.H.?	Hab	D	adobe	L	N	X	Cerro Samanco
6	M.H.?	Hab	E	stone	M	N	X	
7	M.H.	Hab	E	stone	M	N	X	
8	?	Hab	E	stone	M	N	X	
9	M.H.?	Cem			M	N	X	
10	E.H.	Cerm	G	adobe	M	C	O	Punkuri bajo
11	E.I.P. (M)							
	M.H.	Hab	B,H,I	adobe	M	N	X	Punkuri alto
	L.I.P.							
12	M.H.	Hab	B	stone	M	N	X	
13	M.H.+?	Hab	E	stone	M	N	X	
14	M.H.?	Hab	E	stone	M	N	X	
15	L.I.P.?	Cem			M	N	X	
16	L.I.P.?	Cem			M	N	X	
17	E.I.P. (M)							
	M.H.	Cem			M	N	X	
18	M.H.	Cem			M	N	X	
19	E.I.P. (M)							
	M.H.	Cem			M	N	X	
20	M.H.	Cem			M	N	X	
21	?	Cem			M	N	X	
22	M.H.	Cem			M	N	X	
23	?	Cem			M	N	X	
24	L.I.P.?							
	M.H.	Cem			M	N	X	
25	L.I.P.	Cem			M	N	X	
26	M.H.	Cem			M	N	X	
27	E.H.	Cerm	G	adobe				
				some stone	M	N	X	
28	?	Hab	A	adobe	M	N	X	
29	L.I.P.?	Hab	A,B,H,I	adobe	M	N	X	
30	?	Hab	E	stone	M	N	X	
31	M.H.	Cerm	D,H	adobe	M	C	X	Caylan
32	M.H.							
	L.I.P.?	Cem			M	C	X	
33	?	Cem			M	C	O	
34	?	Cem			M	C	O	

Site Number	Architectural Period	Function	Architectural Type	Construction Material	Location: U-M-L	Location: S-N-C	Pottery	Name
35	M.H.?	Cem			M	C	O	
36	E.H.	Cerm	G	adobe	M	C	O	Cerro Blanco
37	?	Hab	C	stone	M	C	X	
38	E.H.?							
	E.I.P. (M)							
	M.H.	Cerm	B,D	adobe	L	C	X	Pañamarca
39	E.I.P. (M)							
	M.H.	Cem			L	C	X	
40	?	Cerm	A	adobe	L	C	O	
41	L.I.P.?	Hab	E,D,F	stone & adobe	U	C	O	Alpacote
42	?	Cerm	A	adobe	U	C	O	Maquina nueva
43	M.H.			stone &				
	L.I.P.	Hab	E,F	adobe	U	N	X	Pierna calzon
44	L.I.P.	Cerm	A,I	adobe	U	C	O	Maquina nueva 2
45	?	Cem			U	N	O	
46	?	Fort	E	stone	U	S	O	Quisque
47	M.H.?	Hab & Cerm	F,C	stone w. adobe	U	N	X	
48	?	Cerm	C	stone	U	N	X	Motocachy
49	M.H.?	Fort & Hab	E	stone	U	N	X	
50	?	Hab & Cerm	C	stone	U	C	X	Puerta Piedra
51	?	Hab & Cerm	C,E	stone	U	C	X	Cerro San Isidro
52	M.H.	Hab	E	stone	U	N	X	
53	?	Cem			U	N	X	
54	L.I.P.?	Cem			U	N	X	
55	?	Cerm	A	adobe	U	C	O	
56	?	Hab & Cerm	E	stone	U	N	X	Siete Huacas
57	?	Fort	E	stone	U	N	O	
58	?	Fort	E	stone	U	C	O	
59	E.I.P. (R)	Hab & Cerm	C,E	stone	U	N	X	Huancarpon
60	?	Hab	E	stone	U	N	O	
61	?	Hab	E	stone	U	N	X	
62	M.H.	Cem			U	C-S	X	Quisque 2
63	M.H.?	Hab	E	stone	U	N	X	
64	?	Hab & Cerm	C,E	stone	U	C	O	Paradones

Site Number	Architectural Period	Function	Architectural Type	Construction Material	Location: U-M-L	Location: S-N-C	Pottery	Name
65	M.H.	Hab	E	stone	U	C	X	
66	L.I.P.?	Hab	A,H	adobe	M	C	O	
67	?	Cem			M	S	X	
68	?	Hab & Cerm	F,A	stone & adobe	M	S	X	
69	?	Cerm	A	adobe	L	C	X	
70	?	Cerm	A	adobe	L	C	O	
71	?	Cem			L	C	X	
72	?	Cem			L	C	O	
73	E.I.P. (R)	Cem & Cerm	B	adobe	L	C	X	Tres Marias
74	M.H.?	Cerm	B	adobe	L	S	X	
75	?	Cem			L	C	O	
76	?	Hab	C,E	stone w/ adobe	L	N	O	
77	?	Cem			L	N	X	
78	M.H.?	Cem			L	N	X	
79	M.H., L.I.P.	Cem			L	N	X	
80	?	Cem			L	N	X	
81	M.H.	Cem			L	N	X	
82	M.H.	Cem			L	N	X	
83	M.H.	Cem			L	N	X	
84	?	Hab	E	stone	L	N	O	
85	M.H.?	Cem			L	N	X	
86	M.H.	Cem			L	N	X	
87	?	Cem			L	N	X	
88	M.H.	Cem			L	N	X	
89	M.H.	Cem			L	N	O	
90	?	Cem			L	N	O	
91	?	Cem			L	N	O	
92	?	Cem			L	N	O	
93	M.H.?	Hab & Cerm	D	adobe	L	N	X	
94	?	Hab & Cerm	D,H	adobe	L	N	O	Huacatambo
95	?	Hab & Cerm	D	adobe	L	N	O	
96	?	Cem			L	N	X	
97	M.H.? L.I.P.?	Cem			L	N	X	

Site Number	Architectural Period	Function	Architectural Type	Construction Materials	Location: U-M-L	Location: S-N-C	Pottery	Name
98	M.H.	Cem			L	N	X	
99	L.I.P.	Cem			L	N	X	
100	L.I.P.?	Hab & D,H Cerm		adobe	L	N	X	
101	?	Cem			L	N	X	
102	M.H.?	Cem			L	N	X	
103	E.I.P. (M)?	Hab & F,C,E		stone w/ adobe	L	S	X	Huambacho viejo
	M.H.	Cerm						
	L.I.P.							
104	M.H.	Cem			L	S	X	
105	I.P.?	Cem & Hab?			L	C	X	
106	M.H.	Cem			M	S	X	Palenque 1
107	M.H.	Cem			M	S	X	Palenque 2
108	M.H.	Cem			M	S	X	Sute
	E.I.P. (M)							
	Colonial							
109	M.H.	Cem			M	S	X	
110	M.H.	Cem			M	S	X	

Table 2

Distribution of Sites According to Period

Initial Period	Early Horizon	Early Intermediate Period	Middle Horizon	Late Intermediate Period	Late Horizon	Unknown
	10	<u>Moche</u>	3 39	25		1 68
	27	11a	4 43	43		2 69
	36	17	7 52	44		8 70
		19c	11a 62	99		21 71
		38	11 65			23 72
		39	12 79			34 75
		108	13 81			37 76
			17 82			40 77
			18 83			42 80
			19c 86			45 84
		<u>Recuay</u>	20 88			46 87
		73	22 98			48 89
			24 104			50 90
			26 106			51 91
			31 107			53 92
			32 108			55 94
			38 109			56 95
			110			57 96
						58 101
						60
						61
						64
						67

Sites listed below this line probably fall in the chronological period

105	38	<u>Moche</u>	5 63	11a	
		103	6 74	15	
			9 78	16	
		<u>Recuay</u>	14 85	24	
		59	35 93	29	
			47 97	32	
			49 102	41	
				54	
				66	
				79	
				97	
				100	

The picture we have for the Early Horizon in Nepeña is one of a stable agricultural society with a probable class of specialized priests to supervise the ceremonial centers. In Nepeña we have the first occupation of the middle valley region and possibly also the upper valley. This was made possible by the efficiency of the food producing techniques and the need for abundant water which is found in large quantities up valley. The population in the valley increased at this time, but it remained relatively small in comparison to later periods. It was an important valley during this period because it has a good access route to the highlands and is not too distant from the site of Chavin.

The Early Intermediate Period

The Early Intermediate Period is perhaps the most enigmatic cultural period in the prehistory of the valley. Two main cultural traditions, Moche and Recuay, are present but are found in few sites. Most of the evidence comes from ceramics rather than architecture. The possibility of some influence in the pottery of a third cultural tradition, Salinar, is present, but no "pure" Salinar sites are known for the valley.

Curiously, only 7 of the 110 sites recorded in the survey have possible Moche affiliations: Pañamarca (PV 31-38), a ceremonial site; Huambacho Viejo (PV 31-103), a probable habitation site; Punkuri alto (PV 31-11) with Moche type ceramics in a cemetery at the base of a ceremonial pyramid; and the mixed cemeteries of PV 31-17, 31-19c, 31-39, and 31-108. The most spectacular Moche site is Pañamarca, a huge ceremonial complex consisting of a large adobe pyramid surrounded by lesser pyramids, courtyards, and cemeteries (Plates 3b and 3c). Pañamarca is noted for its beautiful murals which are painted in polychrome colors on the walls of the main courtyard and in the rooms immediately in front of the main pyramid (Plates 4a and 4b). There is evidence that other walls also were once decorated. The style of the murals is identical to the motifs on the figure painted vessels of the Moche III and/or IV periods with the exception that the murals are polychrome and the ceramics are red-on-white.

At Huambacho Viejo (PV 31-103) sherds were collected from the surface of the site which, in spite of their weathered condition, consisted of pieces of stirrup spout vessels decorated with a white slip and other white slipped fragments. This suggests that part of the site was used in the Early Intermediate, but the extent of construction is not known at this time. Middle Horizon sherds are more frequent on the site, and it is probable that the bulk of the building took place at a later date. A similar problem is seen at Punkuri alto (PV 31-11). Sherds which may be Moche in style were found in a cemetery area at the foot of the ceremonial complex (Plates 9a and 9b). The relationship of the cemetery to the ceremonial architecture is not known.

Each of the four cemeteries where Moche ceramics have been found is a mixed burial ground; that is, burials of more than one culture occupy the burial ground. In each case, including the cemetery at PV 31-11, the Moche burials were intermingled with those of the Middle Horizon. Judging from the evidence of the sites alone, the number of people in the Nepeña Valley sharing the Moche cultural tradition was very small. Other evidence tends to support this contention. Of all the sherds found on the sites, none are figure painted vessels; this is unusual in light of the murals at Panamarca which are identical to the motifs from this type of vessel. No figure painted vessels were found in any of the private collections from the valley either. The quality of Moche pottery leaves much to be desired, especially when contrasted to the fine vessels that come from the Santa Valley directly to the north (Plate 12). In Santa there are a number of large and excellent Moche sites. Schmidt (1929) illustrates a number of fine modeled Moche pieces with the provenience of Chimbote and the Santa Valley proper. I have not seen any figure painted pottery from the Santa Valley, however. All of the Moche ceramics from the Nepeña Valley fall into either Moche III or IV, suggesting that this was a major time of expansion of this culture on the north coast.

Looking further to the south, the lack of Moche occupation is evident in the Casma and Huarmay valleys. Collier and Thompson [personal communication] report no Moche sites in either valley. Collier (1962, p. 415) even goes so far as to suggest that the Casma Valley was unoccupied during this entire period, and Thompson (1966, p. 4) says much the same thing for Huarmay: "either this part of the coast was virtually abandoned during this period or there was a simple rural culture, perhaps an outgrowth of the Early Horizon. . . ." While I do not feel an entire valley could be completely abandoned after it had once been occupied, a sparse population of unknown cultural affiliations is highly likely. It is probably true that Nepeña had a somewhat greater population than either Casma or Huarmay.

Moche architecture consists almost entirely of buildings constructed of rectangular adobe. Stone construction was used only as foundations for walls; no complete structures of this material were encountered in the survey. All of the Moche sites are located in the lower and middle valley regions, a trend which holds true for many of the valleys to the north. Pañamarca, the ceremonial center, and Huambacho Viejo, the possible habitation site, both have later construction present, as does Punkuri alto. It is not certain how much of the construction was accomplished by Moche influence, if any. Pañamarca seems to go back to the Early Horizon, and it may have been a flourishing site at that time. Many of the Moche murals at the site were covered by later construction, either in the Early Intermediate or in the Middle Horizon. The former is more probable, for what Middle Horizon construction is present at

Pañamarca consists of stone. What we do not know is whether Pañamarca was built by the Moche migrants themselves, by local groups under Moche influence, or by peoples of other cultures who were present in the valley at this time and who may have been intrigued by Moche religion. Excavation at the site will answer many of these questions, and this should be a top priority for future work in the valley.

All of the known cemeteries which contain Moche pottery are mixed with later Middle Horizon materials. Determination of cultural affiliations of artifacts from looted cemeteries of this type is difficult, and the conclusions about to be discussed are tentative. Moche graves are generally between 1.0 and 2.0 meters deep, and some may have been lined with rectangular adobe. A good percentage of the skulls exhibit green metallic stains on the palate or mandible caused by the placing of a piece of copper inside the mouth at death. This is a common Moche practice found in other areas. Initially the investigator felt that this trait could be used to date skeletal material of this period, but it now appears that this feature is not restricted to this cultural tradition or chronological period. Similar green stains on the facial bones and long bones suggest that metal masks and ornaments were placed on the body in some cases. In one cemetery cloth was found which had indications of small metallic pieces having been sewn to it. No instances of cane wrapped bodies are known from this valley, but this may be due to a poor sample. Because of the looted nature of the graves, the orientation of the bodies could not be determined.

The other major culture present in the valley during the Early Intermediate Period is Recuay. The center of the Recuay culture is the Callejon de Huaylas in the sierra, and its presence in the valley indicates a continuing influence from that area. The survey of 1967 revealed only one definite Recuay site, a cemetery with attached ceremonial architecture (PV 31-73); there is also a habitation and ceremonial site, Huancarpón (PV 31-59), located in the upper valley which probably belongs to this culture. Others undoubtedly exist, but these were not recognized from the surface indications. The cemetery is located in the lower valley, about 4.0 kilometers west of Pañamarca. Associated with it are some low adobe pyramids constructed on a rock outcrop in the center of the valley, but it is not certain that the structures were built by the Recuay people who produced the cemetery below them. Most of the cemetery area had been looted, as is true for most of the sites in the valley. The graves are shallow, about 1.0 to 1.5 meters deep and simply dug in the sand.

Huancarpón (PV 31-59) is located on a high plateau overlooking the upper reaches of the Rio Nepeña. The site is built of stone and has a central area of pyramids and rooms which are ceremonial in nature (Plate 6a). This is surrounded by an extensive habitation area. Sherds collected at the site are unlike any others found in the valley. The paste and method of decoration are most

similar to Recuay ware, and it seems most probable that the site fits into this period.

Excellent examples of classic Recuay pottery are known from the valley. The cemetery in the lower valley produced several typical pieces. A pedestal or ring-base bowl with a negative painted bird design in black and white as well as fragments of two bowls painted with red on white decorations were among the ceramics collected there. A Recuay gravelot was collected by Michael Moseley of Harvard University from a huaquero at Pañamarca. The huaquero told him that it came from a site called Tres Marias. I believe that PV 31-73 may be Tres Marias. Other fine examples of Recuay pottery can be seen in the private collections (see plate 13); out of the 128 pieces photographed, 7 were Recuay. In comparison to Moche, the Recuay ware from Nepeña is of much better quality.

Salinar influence is seen in some of the pottery in the private collections (plate 14), but there is no evidence that it was a powerful artistic strain in Nepeña. No Salinar sites have been located here, and the origin of the pieces is unknown except that they are local.

Our knowledge of the Early Intermediate remains quite unclear. We know that both the Moche and Recuay traditions were present in the valley, and possibly Salinar. What is uncertain is the chronological relationship of these traditions. The biggest problem concerns the nature of Moche influence in the valley. It is not necessary, of course, that there be an actual migration of people for an artistic tradition to diffuse from one place to another. That fact that there are burials containing Moche vessels coupled with the presence of a large ceremonial center with Moche murals on the walls presents a number of possibilities. Pañamarca may simply be a religious outpost in a valley otherwise unoccupied by Moche peoples. It is likely that Pañamarca had a long cultural tradition as a sacred spot, beginning in the Early Horizon and lasting at least through the Middle Horizon. A few Moche artists may have entered the valley and placed the murals on the walls with little effect on the general population of the valley. Another alternative is that a small group of Moche priests and artists were allowed in the valley where they occupied a small territory in the lower valley, carrying on their religious practices. A third, and by no means last, possibility is the diffusion of a prestigious art style and religious complex to Nepeña with no movement of outsiders into the valley.

Whatever the case may be, the Nepeña Valley was very sparsely occupied during the Early Intermediate Period. The Santa Valley appears to be the southernmost valley of major Moche occupation, with Nepeña on the fringes, playing a small part in the kingdom. The Casma and HuarMay Valleys still further south were entirely out of the picture. The true nature of Moche occupation can only wait for a detailed excavation of Pañamarca.

The Middle Horizon

The Middle Horizon was a time of major expansion in the Nepeña Valley caused by the invasion into the valley of peoples of the Tiahuanaco culture from centers at Huari and Pachacamac.* The expansion was probably peaceful, for as we have seen, the population in the valley was very small in the preceding period, and could offer little resistance to invaders. All parts of the valley were thickly occupied at this time, especially the middle and upper sections. Architecture is primarily of stone, and some of the sites are over a kilometer square (such as PV 31-4, PV 31-6, PV 31-14, and PV 31-31). In the lower valley the sites are more often constructed of rectangular adobe, but many examples of stone buildings are found there. A total of 35 sites of definite Middle Horizon associations plus 14 probable sites gives a total of 49 for this period or almost one half of the total surveyed during 1967. This viewed in contrast to 7 Moche and 2 Recuay for the Early Intermediate gives some dimension to the magnitude of the expansion.

According to Dorothy Menzel's analysis of the pottery, most of the sites fall into the second half of the Middle Horizon, Middle Horizon III and IV. By this time the power of Huari and Pachacamac had all but disappeared, and local autonomy was the rule. Many of the habitation sites of this time are located on artificial terraces of stone on the sides of the mountains that border the valley (Plate 7a). Individual houses are often quite small, some lacking windows. In addition there are large rooms in some of the sites such as PV 31-6 and PV 31-31 (Caylán). These may represent ceremonial areas in the sites or may be large storage areas such as Pikillaqta and Huamachuco; the lack of walls preserved to any great height prevents any definite conclusions from being made.

Most of the sites are located in natural defensive positions indicating that warfare was now a problem. The most logical enemy would be the Chimú who were in the process of forming a huge kingdom on the north coast at the beginning of the Late Intermediate. There may have also been some fighting among themselves. With the expansion of population, fertile soil must have been at a premium. Those living in the upper valley could more or less control the

*I use the older term Tiahuanaco or Coast Tiahuanaco as a designation for this culture, although properly speaking the style is derived from the Centers at Huari in the southern highlands and Pachacamac on the central coast. Menzel has given the name Huari Norteño A to the ceramics of the Late Middle Horizon found on the north coast. Since this style has not been defined, and because the Middle Horizon chronology for this area is so poorly known, I am continuing to use the older terminology.

waters needed for irrigation by all those in the valley, and conflicts over these rights is a definite possibility. I believe that many of the defensive walls that stretch across the valley belong to the Middle Horizon; many of these emanate from sites that contain pottery of the period. All of the forts in the valley either belong to this period or to the Late Intermediate, and there is a strong probability that the large site of Siete Huacas may be Middle Horizon also.

Many Tiahuanaco sites have irrigation channels and conduits in association with the site itself or nearby. PV 31-14, for example, has several of these running across the site. Openings have been provided in the large fortification walls for the water, and rocks on the beds of the channels are worn from the water. Many of these former channels still collect moisture as can be seen from the cacti and other vegetation growing in them in contrast to the surrounding areas. The north coast must have been experiencing more frequent periods of rain in the Middle Horizon than at present. Many of the walls within the sites may have had the function of controlling flood waters, infrequent as they may have been. Channels for conducting water from further up the valley may also be present in the hills; Kosok (1965) mentions these, but the author did not see them on his survey.

Middle Horizon burials are frequent, and their location is normally on the borders of the valley, particularly in sandy areas near the foot of the mountains. No examples of elaborately seated mummy bundles such as those found on the central and south coasts were found. It is difficult to say much about burial types without actual excavation, but from the superficial evidence it seems that the bodies were not oriented in any particular way. Some were placed in adobe lined chambers, sometimes roofed over with wood beams, but the majority were simply placed in pits in the sand at depths ranging from 1.0 to 3.0 meters. Bones are sometimes stained green from metallic contact much like that mentioned earlier for the Moche. Skulls sometime exhibit occipital flattening, a feature which may have been caused naturally by keeping the child on his back when at rest. Grave goods included pottery, gourds, wooden weaving implements, textiles, and food.

Middle Horizon pottery is described in detail below. In general two main styles are present: the classic "Coast Tiahuanaco", or Huari Norteño A style with standard Middle Horizon forms and motifs (Plate 15). At the end of the Middle Horizon a new stylistic tradition appears which is a transition between the Tiahuanaco materials and the local Late Intermediate ware. I am calling this style Nepeña Black-White-Red. It retains some of the features of the Huari Norteño A while adding a number of new innovations (Plate 16).

The Middle Horizon, then, was a time of population expansion in the valley which saw the first intensive occupation of the upper valley. Stone architecture became dominant, often located in defensive places. Irrigation works, defense walls, and fortresses attest to the increasing conflict that began at this time. Only one major culture dominated the valley at this time, the Huari-Tiahuanaco, and there is evidence of strong cultural affiliations with the other north coast valleys having this tradition. Most of the expansion in Nepeña took place in the latter half of the Middle Horizon. At the end of the period new influences were felt in the valley; at least differences can be noted in the pottery which may be local in origin or perhaps introduced from the outside. The beginning of the Late Intermediate Period was probably accompanied by bloodshed, judging from the defensive sites of this period and the next.

The Late Intermediate Period

There are sixteen sites in the Nepeña Valley which can be chronologically placed in the Late Intermediate Period, but many of the sites whose chronological position is not known will probably fall within this period (see Table 2). There is ample evidence in the form of pottery and architectural traits that the Chimú cultural tradition was present in the valley. In addition there is another pottery style, perhaps earlier than the Chimú ware, which developed in the valley perhaps due to influence from the outside. This new style, which I am calling the Nepeña Black-on-White style, develops from Nepeña Black-White-Red, which in turn had Middle Horizon affiliations (Plate 17). Nepeña Black-White-Red and Nepeña Black-on-White were separated on crude seriation grounds, and it is not positive at this time whether they are merely variations of the same style. The seriation suggests a much closer connection of Nepeña Black-White-Red to the traditional Huari Norteño A than the Black-on-White style. For this reason the former is placed at the end of the Middle Horizon and the latter at the beginning of the Late Intermediate. The description of these styles is in the following section.

The chronological relationship of the peoples making the Nepeña Black-on-White pottery and those making the Chimú blackware cannot be known until stratigraphic excavation is undertaken by professional archaeologists, but the investigator's feeling is that the Chimú blackware is more recent in time. Whether or not two separate cultures were present in the valley in the Late Intermediate, or whether the makers of the Nepeña Black-on-White were the last vestiges of the local Middle Horizon peoples is unknown at this time. All we can say with certainty is that there were two very distinct pottery styles in the area at this time.

Late Intermediate architecture in Nepeña is characterized by adobe brick construction often with a clay plaster over the bricks. Five sites in the valley have ornamental niches in the walls of interior rooms (Plates 8a and 10a). This is a feature common in Chimu sites in other coastal valleys. The niches vary in size but are usually square and are roofed over with cane matting and then plastered with clay. An ornamental projection of the wall, or a ridge on the wall over the niches, is frequently found. Arabesque designs, another Chimu trait, are formed by sculpturing the clay or by slightly projecting adobe bricks thereby forming a design (Plate 9b). Three sites contain this feature, Punkuri alto (PV 31-11), PV 31-39, and PV 31-44. Large rectangular complexes of adobe are the most common form of habitation site, although some of the stone structures in the upper valley may also date to this period.

In Nepeña most of the sites are located in the lower and middle valley regions, and many are on flat terrain rather than elevated. One obvious ceremonial site belongs to the Late Intermediate, Maquina Nueva (PV 31-44). This is a low mound which originally was surmounted with a square pillar containing 16 arabesque designs in the Chimu style. It has now disappeared, either removed by vandals or perhaps buried within the mound to preserve it.

In discussing cemeteries, one must distinguish between those containing pottery of the Nepeña Black-on-White style with those having traditional Chimu blackware. Nepeña Black-on-White is being excavated by huaqueros in the vicinity of Maquina Nueva and Pierna Calzon, probably in the cemetery numbered PV 31-45. The huaqueros claim that the graves containing this style are very deep, in excess of 2.5 meters. This is hearsay, but the author did notice a number of deep excavations in this cemetery. Algorrobo wood beams were found in some of the pits which leads to the conclusion that a number of the graves were roofed over with beams.

Chimu graves are more traditional. Most are simple pits in the sand, although the use of adobe for lining is experienced in some sites (e.g., PV 31-99). A number of complete blackware vessels were found in this particular cemetery. One vessel was decorated with a press molded design, a preferred decorative technique, while another had small circular bumps pushed out from the inside with the fingers. The latter vessel contained kernels of corn. Preservation in these cemeteries is better than in the older ones in the valley, leading me again to speculate that the valley was wetter in the past, particularly in the Middle Horizon.

The Late Intermediate Period saw the introduction of the Chimu stylistic tradition into the valley, accompanied by an intrusion of new peoples from the north. The Nepeña Valley falls well within the boundaries of the Kingdom of Chimor, and we may hypothesize that many of the defensive works in the valley were constructed by the remnant peoples of the Middle Horizon who attempted to prevent

the newcomers from invading the area. Later the Chimu built their own defensive positions, but it is significant that most of their habitation sites are in flat, undefended areas. This suggests relative peace during the latter part of the Late Intermediate.

The Late Horizon

No sites that could definitely be assigned to the Late Horizon were discovered during the survey of 1967. Inca pottery, however, has been found in the valley and is present in some of the private collections. Three aryballoid vessels are in the collection of the Casa Gerencia at the Hacienda San Jacinto; two are blackware and the third redware. The shapes have certain Chimu affinities and none of the characteristic Inca geometric designs are painted on them. For this reason many of the Late Horizon ceramics on the north coast are called Inca-Chimu.

The Incas apparently were not too interested in the valley; the chroniclers make no mention of an administrative center here, and the archaeology supports this view. One source mentions a possible Inca road running from the upper valley into the highlands, but no detailed account of it has been published. The valley probably lost population during this time. The Incas captured the Kingdom of Chimor, and their power over the valley disappeared, but the record suggests that no spectacular edifices were constructed.

CERAMIC ANALYSIS

Very little can be said about the ceramic sequence until stratigraphic excavation is undertaken in the Nepeña Valley. A surface survey can only suggest the variety of ceramics present by tying these into known styles in neighboring areas. Attempts can also be made to fit unknown styles into the sequence by use of seriation. Unfortunately much work needs to be done on the entire north coast before any meaningful picture can be visualized. The Virú Valley sequence is perhaps the best known for this region, but this valley lies almost 100 miles to the north. Donald Collier and Donald Thompson have investigated the Casma Valley immediately to the south of Nepeña, but the ceramic chronology has been published in only preliminary form (Collier, 1962). From the data collected in 1967, it is apparent that there are enough local variations in Nepeña Valley pottery to make reliance on sequences in other valleys meaningful in general terms only.

The author had little time for analysis of the pottery in Peru because of the pressure of his field work. Since, according to law, the pottery could not be removed from the country, color slides were taken of all the sherds collected in order to partially compensate for this. Color slides were also taken of all of the vessels in the private collections from the valley. This has allowed additional study of the ceramics to be undertaken in this country in addition to that accomplished in Peru. My information, however, is limited mainly to data on vessel forms and decoration since there was no time for detailed analysis of paste, temper, manufacturing techniques, and firing methods. The sherds illustrated in figures 1 through 21 are only sketches from the slides whose main purpose is to demonstrate the basic decorative techniques.

Many problems were encountered in respect to the pottery. Many of the sites had only plainware or cooking vessels on the surface. It was evident that many sites had been picked over by huaqueros for many years, and the fancy pottery removed. This lack of distinctive pottery has forced me to list the chronological position of a good many sites as unknown. Only stratigraphic excavation will give the answers that we seek. Weathering of surface pottery was also a factor to be taken into consideration. Garua, the local misty drizzle, has a damaging effect on pottery thrown up on the surface by huaqueros. The moisture causes salt crystals in the clay to expand, flaking off the surface. One, or probably two, new styles were encountered in the valley, and the position of them was unclear for a while. I have tentatively named these the Nepeña Black-White-Red style and the Nepeña Black-on-White style. By using seriation, it now seems logical that they fall at the end of the Middle Horizon or beginning of the Late Intermediate Period. It is still unclear whether these two should be considered separate styles or variations within one style. I have

shown some of the pottery slides to Dorothy Menzel at the University of California in Berkeley. Menzel is a recognized expert in Middle Horizon ceramics and her comments have proven very useful.

Although the work on Nepeña Valley ceramics is only in the preliminary stages, I feel that there is some value in presenting whatever thoughts I have on the subject at this time. Many of my statements will probably have to be modified in the future after more is known about the valley.

The Initial Period

The Initial Period traditionally marks the beginnings of ceramics in Peru, and long-scale radiocarbon dates place the beginning of this period at 2050 B.C. Only one site with possible Initial Period affiliations has been found thus far in the Nepeña Valley. Sherds were found on the site, but they were badly weathered because of the proximity of the sea and the moist air which tends to expand the salt crystals in the clay, disintegrating it. Because of this, no description can be given of the early ceramics, either in respect to form or decoration. Pottery which may go back to the Initial Period has been reported for the Casma Valley to the south by Collier (1962), but no comparisons can be made on the present evidence.

The Early Horizon

Our knowledge of Early Horizon ceramics is limited to a few sherds which Tello collected from the fill at Punkuri bajo and Cerro Blanco in 1933. Accurate descriptions of the excavations of these two important sites has never been published, and the presence of pottery in the fill was mentioned only briefly in newspaper accounts (Tello, 1933a, 1933b) and in a summary article (Tello, 1943). I did not have time to examine this material in the Museo Nacional de Antropología y Arqueología in Lima, but apparently no complete vessels are known. I have examined one Chavinoid sherd collected by Alan Sawyer, director of the Textile Museum in Washington. The sherd is blackware in the form of a spondylus shell with projections indicating the spines. A second sherd in his possession may also be Chavinoid.

I encountered no Early Horizon pottery in the course of my survey. Only three sites in the valley have definitely been tied to this period, and each has been well picked over in respect to surface materials. I also did not observe any of this pottery in the private collections I examined. It is certain that the Chavin tradition was present in Nepeña, for the sherds that were found by Tello were more or less identical to those found in the highlands according to his brief comments. Tello also found a stone mortar and pestle in the fill at Punkuri bajo which was incised with Chavinoid designs.

The paucity of Early Horizon ceramics is partly due to the nature of the sites. All three of the known sites of this period are ceremonial sites in which pottery is usually rare in comparison to habitation sites. Cerro blanco and Punkuro bajo have both been excavated, but since that time thousands of people have visited the site, stripping it of all surface materials.

The Early Intermediate Period

Two distinct pottery styles are found in the Nepeña Valley during the Early Intermediate Period; they are Moche and Recuay. Influence from a third tradition, Salinar, is a possibility. The Moche sample consists of 14 complete vessels from private collections and a number of sherds collected from the surface of the seven probable sites in the valley. Moche pottery is well described for much of the north coastal area, although studies on local variations are minimal. In general, the Moche pottery from Nepeña is very poor in contrast to the materials from the Santa Valley immediately to the north. The quality of the paint and other technical aspects are quite degenerate. There are two basic types of decoration, as is true for the tradition in general: painting of designs in red on a flakey white background and modeling. Most of the painted designs in Nepeña are geometric; no figure painting is known from the valley in spite of the very fancy murals at Pañamarca which are identical to figure painted vessels from the classic areas to the north. I am also unaware of any figure painted vessels from the Santa Valley immediately to the north. Modeled forms include such motifs as the frog, deer, shell, duck, skeleton, maize, and human (Plates 11 and 12).

The most common vessel forms in Nepeña are the stirrup spout jar (Plates 11a and 11a), the collared jar (Plate 12b), the single spout bottle (Plate 12a), flasks, and modeled forms (Plate 12c). Lacking from our sample are "corn poppers" or water diggers, lipped bowls, and figurines. The shapes found in the valley are not conspicuously different from those found in the other valleys. The single spout jars characteristically have a ridge at the juncture of the spout and the body of the vessel, and this is usually painted red. The bulk of the pottery appears to be either Moche III or IV, a fact which corresponds well with the evidence at Pañamarca. Moche period sherds are represented by the following figures: 3a, 6a, 6c, 8a, 12d, 21e, and Plates 11 and 12.

Nepeña is the southernmost valley containing Moche pottery. Collier (1962) reports finding none in the Casma Valley immediately to the south, and Thompson (1966) confirms this for the Huarmay Valley. Using many different lines of evidence, therefore, Nepeña is seen to be on the fringes of the Moche tradition. At the same time influences from the Salinar Tradition manifest themselves in some of the ceramics found in the valley (Plate 14). These enigmatic vessels have many features in common with the more traditional Salinar ware of the highlands.

The second major Early Intermediate style is Recuay. Seven complete vessels are known from the private collections, and a number of sherds were collected at PV 31-73 and PV 31-59. Although the sample is small, the quality of the pottery is obvious. The style is pure, with no apparent local modification. The technical quality is also high, with thin walled vessels constructed of fine white paste and minute temper. Many of the vessels are decorated with negative painting; black-on-white is most frequent, but red-on-white is also found. The motifs include the classic "plumed puma" (Plate 13c) found so frequently in the highlands, birds, and the double-headed serpent or fish with triangular heads.

Vessel shapes include the pedestal base bown, the collared jar, and modeled forms. Some interesting sherds were discovered at Huancarpón (PV 31-59) which appear to be Recuay. The paste is the same, and they are thin walled (figure 14). The sherds from Tres Marias (PV 31-73) are positively Recuay, one being a pedestal bowl painted black-on-white with a bird motif (figure 15j), the other being a hemispherical bowl with stylized humans painted in red on white (figures 15k and 16a).

The Middle Horizon

Middle Horizon pottery is the most abundant in the valley. Almost fifty sites of this period are known, and they yielded a varied array of pottery ranging from very fancy ware to crude utilitarian ware. Dorothy Menzel, who examined my slides of complete vessels from the private collections, feels that the bulk of the pottery belongs to the last half of the Middle Horizon, epochs III and IV. There are a few examples of Middle Horizon II pottery in the sample, but most of the population expansion seems to have taken place later. The major style at this time is called variously Huari-Tiahuanaco, Coast Tiahuanaco, and Huari Norteño A. It is the same basic style, derived from origins at Tiahuanaco in the southern Andes and modified by local centers at Huari and Pachacamac. Menzel has labeled it Huari Norteño, but she has not defined the style in her classic work on the subject (Menzel, 1964). Much less is known about the Middle Horizon materials on the north coast than for the central and southern parts of the country. Toward the end of the period, a second stylistic tradition, in part derived from the Huari Norteño ware and in part derived from yet unknown outside sources, developed in Nepeña. I have given the name Nepeña Black-White-Red to this style.

The Huari Norteño style includes the following vessel forms: open mouth jars, collared jars, face-neck jars (Plate 15a), can-teen-shaped jars, single spout bottles, and bowls (Plate 15c). The rims of collared jars are distinctive in shape, having a large gambrel or angle (figure 9a). Handles usually are attached from the body to the rim. Small notches are sometimes present on the tops of the handles (figure 1a).

Two basic forms of Huari Norteño pottery are found: fancy decorated ware, often painted in two or three colors but including some press molded and modeled pieces, and utilitarian ware, unpainted and usually decorated with circle and dot decoration, incised lines, appliqué, or press molding. The utilitarian ware is naturally most prevalent, being found on the surface of most habitation sites, while the fancy pottery is usually restricted to cemetery areas.

The painted decoration is usually in three colors, black, red, and white, although many are found having only two colors, black-on-white or black-on-red. Bowls are decorated on the exterior, or on the exteriors and interiors, with the former being most common. Exteriors of bowls are often divided into rectangular areas which are decorated with solid circles or dots (figs. 3c, 7a, 8c, 13L, 15a, 17c, 21d, and 21h; plate 15c). Designs tend to be predominantly geometrical; only on face necked jars or in press molding are found attempts at naturalistic decoration. The interiors of bowls are frequently painted with four lines which divide them into quarters. Middle Horizon bowls also are frequently characterized by the presence of hemispherical rim designs in the interior, either outlined or solid in form (figures 14h, 16g, 21h, and 21j). Single spout bottles often have bands of red paint encircling the tops and base of the spout (figure 8b); the bodies of these vessels characteristically have their upper halves decorated with geometric motifs. Banding is also common on face necked jars (plates 15a and 15b).

Modeled faced neck jars are quite frequently encountered in the valley, and these often have painted features (Plates 15a and 15b). The use of modeled or painted snakes for hair is found on several examples. Little other modeling is present.

Press molding, in which a raised or depressed design is formed by designs incorporated into pottery molds is exceeding common on both fancy ware as well as some of the utilitarian ware. The double scroll design associated with small triangles is typical of the period and forms an excellent time marker (figures 2a, 103, 11b, 17g, 18g, 19d, and 20c). This design is widespread on the north coast at this time. Collier (1955) illustrates several examples from the Virú Valley in figure 57, a style known locally as San Nicolas Molded. Other press molded forms include raised areas of dots, often in patterned zones, birds, and snake heads (figures 15e, 20g, 20j, and 20h). Examples that combine press molding and painting have been recorded. Bowls sometimes have painted interiors with press molded designs on the exterior.

Utilitarian vessels are most commonly decorated with the circle and dot design. The circles were probably made by the use of a hollow reed, much like similar circles were made on Early Horizon pottery, but unlike the Early Horizon circles which are even with the surface of the vessel, those of the Middle Horizon are smaller and usually raised (see figures 3e, 3f, 3g, 4c, 7g, 10g, 12h, 13a, 13m, and 15d). This decorative technique appears to

carry over into the Late Intermediate Period, and therefore is not a very good time marker. The circle and dot is also used as a space filler for raised areas and around the rim.

Appliqué is another decorative technique found on plainware vessels, sometimes in conjunction with the circle and dot design. Raised or applied snake-like elements are frequent (figures 1g and 2c). Other stylized animals are found, such as bird heads (figures 3g and 3h), frogs, and lizards. Raised fillets on the rims decorated with dots or incised lines are in the same category (figures 18a, 18c, and 18g).

Towards the end of the Middle Horizon new influences from outside began to affect the Nepeña Valley. A new style appeared which I am calling Nepeña Black-White-Red. It grew in part out of the Huari Norteño style, for a few of the shape categories present earlier, such as the flask shaped jar, continue. In addition to the flask, pedestal bowls and even tripod vessels are common. The neck of the flask form of jar is usually straight, but some convex forms do appear, a feature which becomes more prevalent in the Late Intermediate. The design features are normally placed on the upper half of the vessel body. One of the most distinctive innovations to appear in this style is the substitution of a small modeled animal in place of one of the lug handles on the flask shaped jars (Plates 16 and 18). The animals include frogs, monkeys, and birds. Some of the design elements seem to have their origins in the Huari Norteño style but with many modifications. A common painted design motif is the double headed serpent which is drawn in black and white on a red background. Geometric fillers are characteristic and are a prelude to the later Nepeña Black-on-White style of the Late Intermediate. Triangular headed fish are also found, which are reminiscent of the earlier Recuay style.

The origins of the Nepeña Black-White-Red style remain unknown. It evolves into the Nepeña Black-on-White style of the Late Intermediate Period, and this latter style seems to have certain affinities with the Chancay Black-on-White style to the south as well as having possible connections with the highlands. I have separated Nepeña Black-White-Red and Nepeña Black-on-White on the basis of seriation. Future research may prove that the two styles really form one continuous unit; however, present evidence suggests their separation.

The Late Intermediate Period

Two principal styles are present in the Nepeña Valley during the Late Intermediate Period. One I shall call Nepeña Black-on-White and the other is Chimú. The chronological relationship between the two is now known at this time, but it seems most logical

that Nepeña Black-on-White is earlier than Chimu, developing out of Nepeña Black-White-Red of the previous period. As suggested earlier, the closest stylistic relationship of Nepeña Black-on-White is to the Chancay Black-on-White style, but the exact nature of this relationship is not known at this time. There are many differences in vessel shapes as well as design features between the two. The Huari Norteño flask shaped jar continues in this style, but it is generally smaller in size and has thinner walls. The two small lugs are retained, but now the small modeled animals, which are one of the distinctive local traits, are centered on the middle of the vessel body instead of taking the place of the lugs, as was the case in the Nepeña Black-White-Red style. The animals represented are monkeys and what appear to be small dogs or felines. Paint is restricted to black and white, red having disappeared. The designs usually cover the entire surface of the vessel, again in contrast to Nepeña Black-White-Red which characteristically had designs on the upper half of the vessel. The designs are often grouped in bands, sometimes parallel, and sometimes converging, forming a "V" shape. Human faces or human figures, birds, and monkeys are among the more common motifs (see plate 17). Most of the other motifs are geometric in nature. The use of small fillers is extremely common, as are triangular appendages to the parallel lines.

Some very elaborate shapes are found, such as the "stacked bowls" in Plates 17a and 17b. A fair number of very fine vessels of this style are in the private collections in the valley, and the huaqueros appear to be actively working in these cemeteries as of this writing.

The second stylistic tradition in the Late Intermediate is Chimu. Although local variations can be seen in some of the specimens, the style is very similar to that found throughout the north coast at this time. There are 36 complete vessels in the private collections that I examined, and numerous sherds have been collected from the surfaces of the sites recorded in the survey. About 95% of the Chimu pottery is blackware. Shapes include stirrup spout bottles, collared jars, face neck jars, pitchers, double chambered vessels, modeled forms, and elongated football shapes. The stirrup spout bottles come in several variations; the bodies of the vessels are usually angular with a gambrel in the mid-vessel wall. Three of the seven examples have pedestal bases. The form of the stirrup is typically Chimu, with squaring of the tube and the presence of a small modeled animal at the base of the spout or the base of the stirrup.

Collared jars are another frequent shape. The rim form is often rounded, but flaring varieties are also found. Handles are always present on this form, and in almost every case they are restricted to the body of the vessel; they never go from the body to the rim. These handles may be positioned horizontally or vertically, however. Pitchers or jugs with one handle form another common shape category, and on this form the handles are often attached to the rim (Plate 19a).

The main decorative techniques in the Chimú style are modeling and press molding; no painting is present on any of the examples from the valley. Modeled forms include vessels in the shape of a parrot, human head, felines, and various fruits. In addition small modeled birds or monkeys are frequently placed at the base of the spout or stirrup of the bottle forms, less frequently on the body of the vessel. There are several examples of large modeled animals, usually felines, straddling the tops of vessels.

Press molding is perhaps the most frequent and most typical decorative technique. Designs include raised areas of dots (Plate 19a; figure 9g), birds (figure 9c), geometric designs (figure 9b), and parallel lines. This of course indicates that a great percentage of the vessels were manufactured in molds in contrast to the situation in previous periods and styles.

A number of interesting local characteristics are found in the Nepeña Chimú ware. A small snake-like appliquéd element about one inch long is often placed on the upper part of the vessel body (Plate 19a). This feature is found on at least a half dozen examples. Another innovation is the pressing out of small circular bumps with the fingers from the interior of the vessel. Large areas are thus decorated in this manner. Some vessels have a metallic sheen on the surface produced by the application of a fine slip, perhaps containing specular hematite, graphite, or a similar substance. The frequent use of the feline head on vessels is another local peculiarity. The circle and dot design which was so prevalent in the Middle Horizon carries over into the Late Intermediate, as does the use of small appliquéd fillets on the edge of the rims.

The Late Horizon

Only three vessels which can definitely be attributed to the Late Horizon are known from the Nepeña Valley. All three are present in the collection in the Casa Gerencia on the San Jacinto Hacienda. They are all typical Inca aryballoid forms complete with handles and small lugs (Plate 19b). Two are plain blackware and the third redware. No painting is present on any of them, and obvious Chimú influence can be seen. Because of this mixture of the local Chimú tradition with the very weak Inca cultural influence, the style is often called Inca-Chimú. It is probable that there is much more Late Horizon pottery present in the valley, but it has escaped detection and proper chronological placement merely because of the author's inability to distinguish it from Chimú pottery proper.

DESCRIPTION OF THE SITES

The following section lists each of the sites recorded in the course of the survey. The letters "PV" mean Peruvian Valley. The number 31 is the designation for the Nepeña Valley, and the suffix numbers are the site numbers listed in numerical order. The cultural period, if known, is given in abbreviated form, the symbols for which can be found accompanying Table 1. The measurements in kilometers or meters for the location of each site are straight line measurements, not road kilometers. In most cases two measurements are given so that the reader can triangulate the exact position. The names for the agricultural fields and other landmarks are derived from large scale maps provided by NANSA.

In the descriptive section, the number of graves in a cemetery is based roughly on the number of looted holes observable. This, however, is not a very reliable method, since not every hole dug by a huaquero will yield a grave. Nor does this procedure account for graves not yet discovered. Nevertheless it is the only practical means for arriving at a rough estimate. One cannot count skeletons, for in many cases they have been widely scattered or buried under debris.

A listing of artifacts is also given for each site, although there is no attempt here to give a complete description of them, particularly the pottery which is described in another section. Text illustrations are given, and these include the Plans, Figures, and Plates. The references, which can be found in the bibliography, have been taken mainly from Horkheimer (1965), but others have been added so that almost everything published on the archaeology of Nepeña sites has been accounted for.

PV 31-1

Local name: none

Cultural period: ?

Location: The site is located directly west of the large site of Caylán (PV 31-30), along the foothills of Cerro Caylán on the north edge of the valley. It is 1.5 kilometers NW of Capellania Hacienda and lies at an altitude of about 90 meters above sea level. A pasture and a large irrigation channel lie in front (south) of the site. The nearest agricultural field is called Don Julian.

Description: This is a looted cemetery of approximately 30 to 40 graves dug to a depth of 1.0 meter. Some of the graves are associated with small logs or branches, suggesting that some type of lining or roofing was used. The pits were dug into the sand. Because of its proximity to the Caylán site it is possible that this site may be a part of the former.

Artifacts: Very few sherds or other artifacts were found in this looted cemetery in spite of the evidence of recent looting. Decorated sherds were absent preventing an accurate dating of the site. Some shell samples were also collected.

References: none

PV 31-2

Local name: none

Cultural period: ?

Location: The site is located in the foothills of Cerro Caylán on the north edge of the valley 1.5 kilometers NW of Capellania Hacienda and 700 meters WSW of the ruins of Caylán (PV 31-30). It is situated near the juncture of the fields of Don Julian and Caylán at an altitude of 90 meters above sea level. It is reached by a dirt road which runs off the main highway about 200 meters west of Capellania.

Description: The site consists of a small looted cemetery of perhaps 30 graves. These are dug into the sand at the slope of the hill to a depth of 1.0 meter.

Artifacts: Sherds with decoration were not found and no collections were made.

References: none

PV 31-3

Local name: none

Cultural period: M.H.?

Location: This cemetery is located on the north edge of the valley in the foothills of Cerro Caylán, about 1.0 kilometers west of the Caylán ruin and 1.7 kilometers NW of Capellania Hacienda. It is at the 90 meter contour and faces the field of Caylán which lies at some distance to the south. Directly in front of the site is an irrigation channel running east and west through an area of scrub vegetation. The site is

reached by a dirt road running in from the highway at a point 300 meters or so west of Capellania.

Description: The site is a small cemetery of about 50 graves dug in the sandy gravel at the base of the hills. The pits are about 1.0 meter deep and show no evidence of lining or orientation.

Artifacts: No decorated sherds were found, but a number of ring bases suggest a M.H. date for the site.

References: none

PV 31-4

Local name: Cerro Samanco; Agua de Onda

Cultural period: M.H.

Location: The site is located on the north edge of the valley on the slopes of the mountains about 1.5 kilometers NNE of the Hacienda La Capilla. The site is located to the north and east of the road to the hacienda in an area which has been subject to much disturbance by earth moving machinery and perhaps to flooding at the base. The site covers an area of about 1.0 kilometer long and 200 meters wide, and the altitude ranges from 20 meters at the base to about 50 meters at its highest point.

Description: This rather large site is basically a habitation area with attached cemeteries. There are three main areas of construction, separated from each other by deep natural azequias, cemetery areas, and minor constructions. The ruin begins on the valley bottom, but ascends the steep slopes of the mountains, upon which the most elaborate constructions are situated. In general the buildings are constructed of field stone which have been roughly shaped so that a flat surface was formed. These are set in a mud mortar to form the walls.

Building A (see attached sketch) on the south side of the site is a large rectangular area build in several terraces with rooms occupying each terrace. Some burials have been looted from within this structure. The walls are of field stone and measure 27 meters along the NW-SE axis and 51 meters along the E-W axis. No accurate measurements of the wall thickness were taken, but it probably did not exceed 1.0 meters. The building rises in three main platforms (Plan 1).

Building B (Plan 2) is the largest on the site and is built on a large triangular area with steep sides on the SE and NW

and a gentle slope on the top. The structure itself is triangular in shape, measuring 28.5 meters across the back (east) of the structure and only about one third of that across the front. The building descends in 13 distinct terraces, but little remains of the construction, if any, that originally occupied these terraces. A small room can be seen in the northeast corner of the building.

Building C is the most rectangular and symmetrical of the three. It consists of a large stone structure or enclosure with long, rectangular rooms branching off from a central corridor (Plan 3). A doorway leads from the corner of each room into the corridor. The walls are not of sufficient height to determine the presence of a window or not, and hence the function of the ruin cannot be determined.

Other structures surround the three principal buildings described, and they also extend out into other parts of the ruin. Many of the habitations that once occupied the flat valley bottom part of the site have been destroyed by bulldozing.

The cemeteries are scattered all over the site with no obvious orientation or separation from the living areas. Most appear to be sunk into the sand, but many are in rocky soil and may have been lined with stones. A few rectangular adobes are present in the cemetery areas suggesting the use of this material for lining the pits. The graves are shallow, averaging about 1.0 meter in depth. Some of the skulls exhibit a green metallic stain from the placement of metal in the mouths.

Other features include the profusion of small shells over the entire site, of several varieties. The sea is 2 to 3 kilometers distant and obviously it played an important role in the subsistence patterns of these peoples.

Artifacts: Sherds were prolific on the site, but weathering has been severe and few decorated examples were found. Those that are present suggest that the site probably dates to Middle Horizon times.

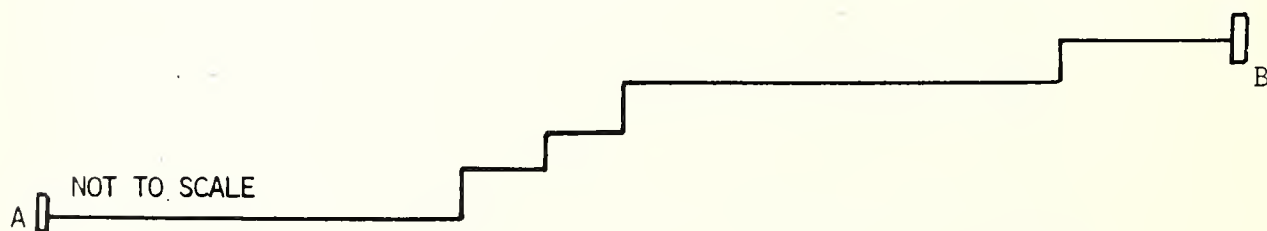
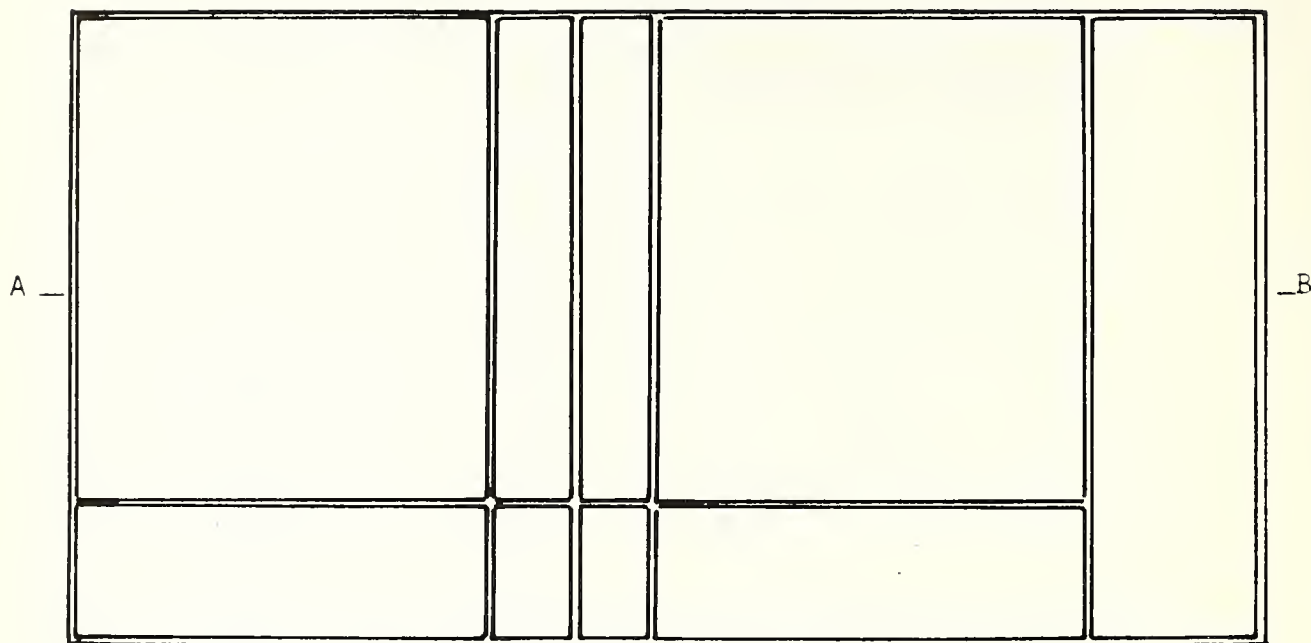
Illustrations: Figure 1a-d; Plans 1, 2 and 3

References: Horkheimer, 1965, p. 29
Kosok, 1965, p. 209

Remarks: Horkheimer states that the pottery is of the type "Tiahuanaco-Huaylas" with some pieces having cane impressions of the type called "Casma." This is based on observations made by him and Tabio in 1958. The bulldozing in the lower part of the site is blamed on the construction of a factory.

PV 31-4
BUILDING A

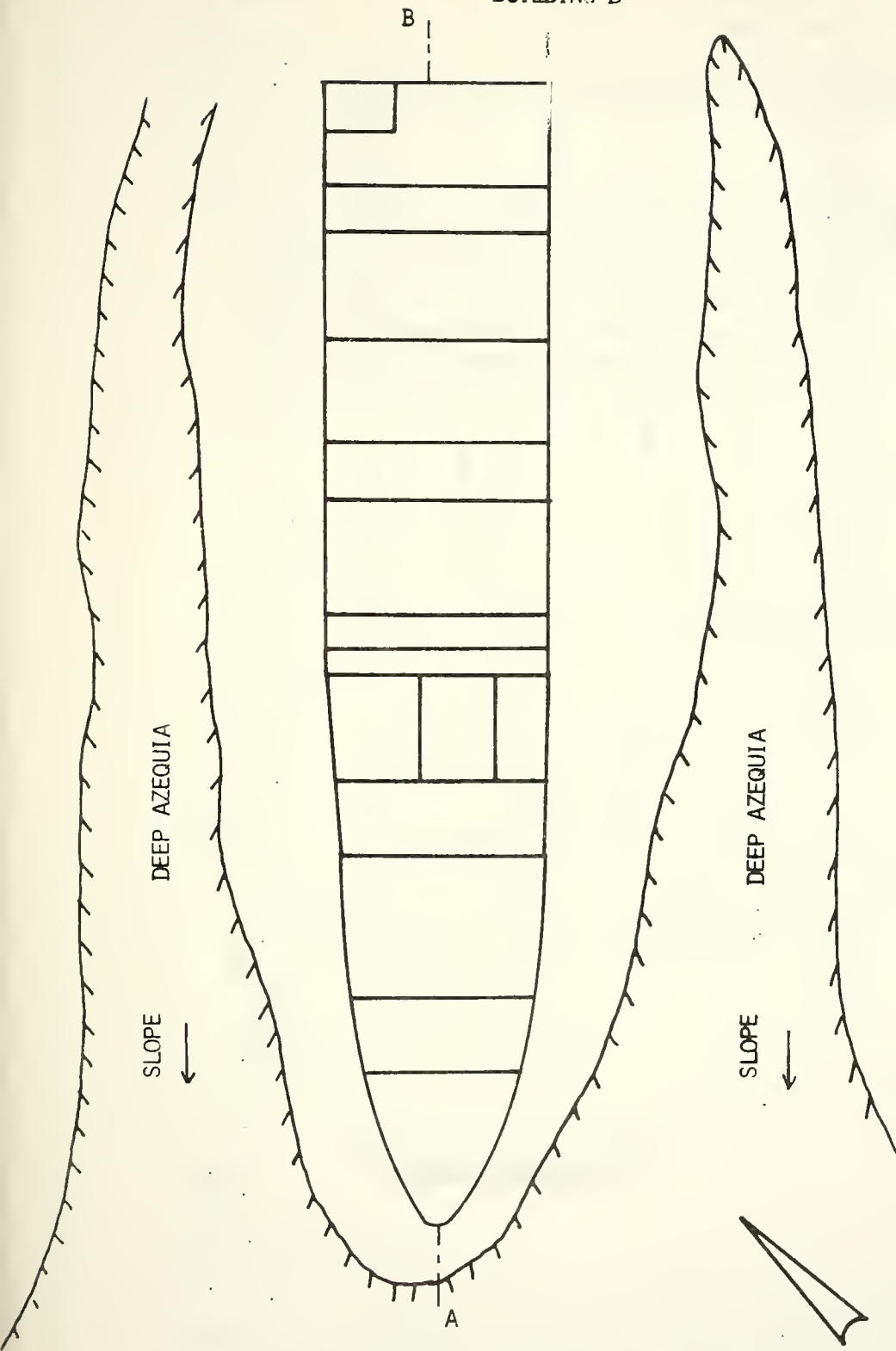
PLAN 1



0 4 8 12 16m 1/30

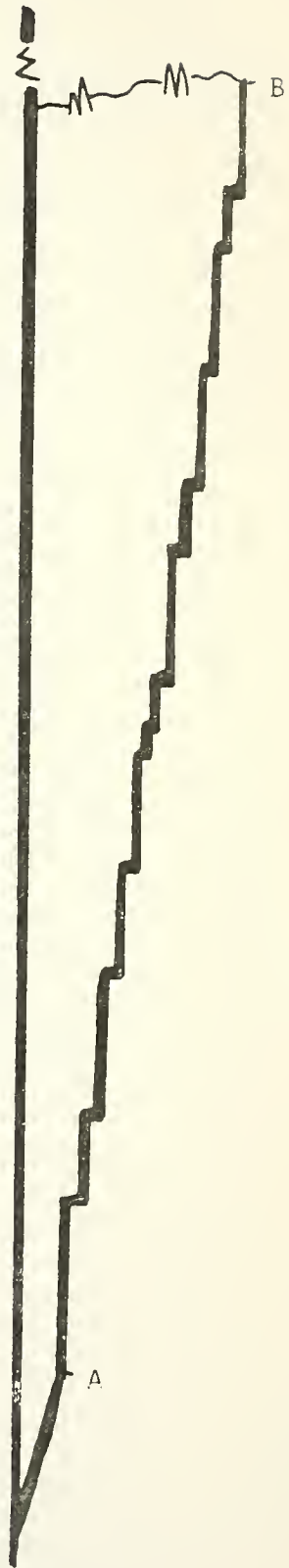
A graphic scale bar is shown with markings at 0, 4, 8, 12, and 16 meters. To the right of the scale bar is a north arrow pointing towards the upper right. The text '1/30' is located to the right of the scale bar, indicating the drawing's scale.

PV 31-4
BUILDING B



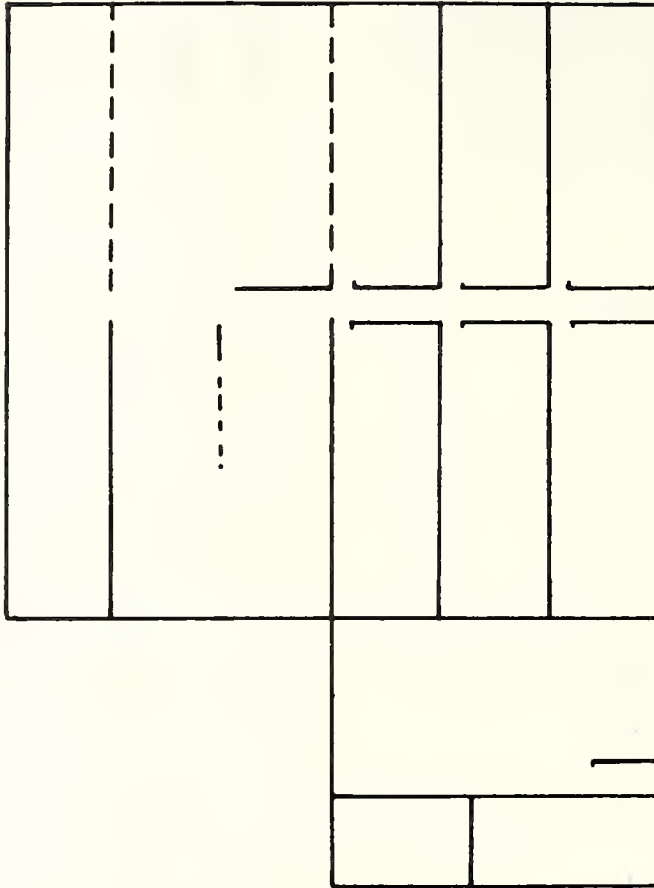
0 5 10 15 20 25 30m

1/200



PV 31-4
BUILDING C

PLAN 3



0 2 4 6 8 10 12M

1/80

PV 31-5

Local name: None

Cultural period: M.H.(?)

Location: The site is located on the NE side of the Rio Samanco at its mouth, approximately .8 kilometers east of the town of Samanco, directly opposite the town on the other side of the river. The ruin is on a gently sloping desert area at an elevation of between 5 and 10 meters above sea level. The river lies about 100 meters in front of the site. It can be reached by driving to Samanco and crossing the natural sand bar across the mouth of the river on foot to reach the other side. The site is adjacent to town cemetery.

Description: The main part of the site is a large rectangular area measuring 78 by 45 meters. It is constructed of rectangular adobes (42 x 16 cm.) and is divided into two main courtyards or rooms. Looted graves are located within the center of the structure as well as surrounding its peripheries. Somewhere between 100 and 200 graves have been looted here. There is a smaller rectangular area to the northwest. The entire area of the site has been estimated at about 80 x 50 meters. The entire site is badly weathered, perhaps by flooding at the mouth of the river in the past. The function of the site has tentatively been given as a habitation, but it may simply be an enclosed cemetery area.

Artifacts: A fair amount of refuse was discovered in the interior of the main compound, giving further evidence of its use as a habitation area. The refuse layer could be seen in the sides of the looted graves. Sherds were not too abundant, but those present suggest a possible M.H. date. Large amounts of shell cover the site and surrounding area.

Illustrations: Figure 1e and 1f

References: None

PV 31-6

Local name: none

Cultural period: M.H. (?)

Location: This massive site is located less than 100 meters NNW of the buildings of Hacienda San Jacinto. It is situated on the north edge of the valley in the triangular area formed by two mountain spurs, Cerro San Jacinto and Cerro San Cristobal (?). A rectangular British cemetery lies within the site

on its southern periphery, and the present-day Hacienda cemetery lies immediately to the east. The site is close to the 300 meter contour. The dry river bed of the Rio Solivín is close by and probably formed the water supply for this site in the past.

Description: The site covers an area of perhaps over 1.0 kilometers in the N-S direction and 500 meters in the E-W direction. The entire area is covered with stone structures and enclosures. Most of the structures are small enough to be habitations, but there are several large plaza-like areas, one measuring 44 by 25 meters. A typical house measured 4.6 by 5.5 meters. The structures are built of field stone set in mud mortar, or by using small chinks of rock for this purpose. Part of the site extends to a high plateau in the mountains behind. Terraced hillsides indicate a sophisticated agricultural people living here. A possible Azequia ran along the base of the hills on the east side. On the south-eastern corner of the site there is a large stone which has partially been carved into a large circular millstone (?). The date of this stone is probably colonial. There is much cacti on this site, particularly in the area of the site closest to the spot where the two mountain ridges meet, forming a gully for the run-off of water.

Artifacts: A fair amount of pottery was collected at this site, most of it being of the "circle and dot" variety, with the center of the stamped circle being raised. In other sites this type of pottery is usually associated with the Middle Horizon, and this site has tentatively been assigned to that period. Some basalt-like stone flakes were found on the site which may possibly be tools (scrapers, knives, etc.).

Illustrations: Plate 7b; Figure 1 g and h

References: none

PV 31-7

Local name: none

Cultural period: M.H.

Location: The site is situated on the north edge of the valley on a sloping area in the foothills of the cerros, approximately 1.0 kilometer west of the Hacienda San Jacinto buildings. The site faces the field called San Ignacio I and is on a fairly steep slope. The bottom part of the site is close to the 260 meter contour. The desert road between San Jacinto and San Jose cuts across the face.

Description: The site is a large habitation area surrounded by a stone wall, measuring 150 meters in the N-S direction and 130 meters in the E-W direction. There is concentrated occupation in the SE sector of the enclosure. The site may have originally extended outside the enclosed area, judging from the abundance of sherds on the hillside, but no traces of structure can be seen. The interior of the compound is made up of rooms with field stone walls set in mud mortar.

Artifacts: Good quality sherds were found on the site, the majority being decorated by press-molding of one sort or another. The designs definitely indicate a M.H. date.

Illustrations: Figure 2 a, b, and c.

References: none

PV 31-8

Local name: none

Cultural period: ?

Location: This site is located on the north edge of the valley about 1.0 kilometer west of Hacienda San Jacinto. It is on the sandy slopes of the mountains which face the field of San Ignacio at an altitude of approximately 260 meters. It is reached by the desert road between San Jacinto and San Jose.

Description: The site is a moderate size habitation with houses of field stone set in mud mortar. The site is approximately 237 meters long and rises on a steep slope. The structures are in poor condition, and the boundaries of the site are difficult to determine.

Artifacts: Sherds are quite rare on this site, being mostly plain redware. One or two red sherds were found having a white stripe across them.

Illustrations: Figure 2d

References: none

PV 31-9

Local name: none

Cultural period: M.H. (?)

Location: This cemetery is located on the north edge of the valley on a narrow sandy strip between the San Ignacio I field and the cerros. It lies about 500 meters west of the Hacienda San Jacinto. It is reached by the desert road between San Jacinto and San Jose which passes across the face of the site. In recent years it has been used by the local peasants as a dump site. A few cane houses lie between the site and the edge of cultivation.

Description: This is a looted cemetery, about 100 meters long, which is divided into two sections by a 20 meter stretch of sterile or unlooted ground. Most of the graves appear to have been looted some time ago, and the use of the site as a dumping ground has filled in many of the pits so that an accurate estimation of the original depth is hard to determine. There is a slight possibility that the two separated parts of this site may represent two separate complexes.

Artifacts: Sherds were scarce but included some decorated with the raised circle and dot as well as others with press-molded design on red paste, suggesting a M.H. date for the site. A corn cob of medium size was also collected (8 cm).

Illustrations: Figure 2f

References: none

PV 31-10

Local name: Punkuri bajo; Punguri

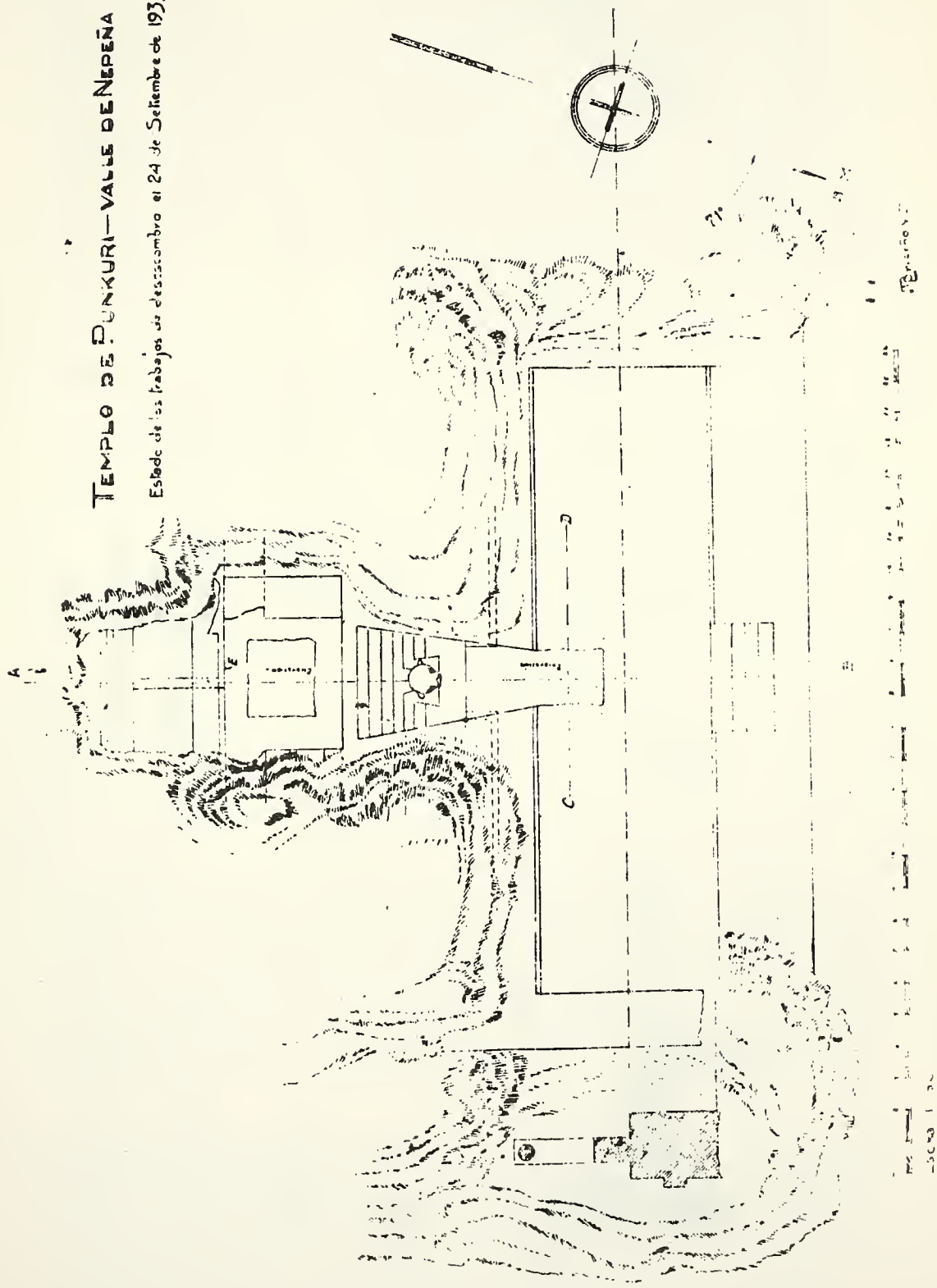
Cultural period: E.H.

Location: This site is a low mound lying in the middle of the sugar cane field of Punguri, approximately 3.0 kilometers WSW of the administration buildings of San Jacinto Hacienda. It is directly to the north of the road between San Jacinto and San Jose (the first fork in the road to the right, traveling west from San Jacinto). It lies at an altitude of 230 meters above sea level.

Description: Punkuri bajo is a low mound, approximately 15 to 20 meters high constructed of adobe (conical in some places) and plastered over with mud which has been painted in a number of colors. The temple is built in a series of terraces which are most easily visible in the front (north) side. Larco (1938) and Soriano Infante (1941) have reproduced plans of the site as well as photos. The front has a platform reached by a short stairway. This level area is faced with mud plaster upon which traces of red and black paint still remain. From this platform a narrow

TEMPLO DE PUNKURI—VALE DE NEPEÑA

Estado de los trabajos en diciembre el 24 de Setiembre de 1933



PV 31-10

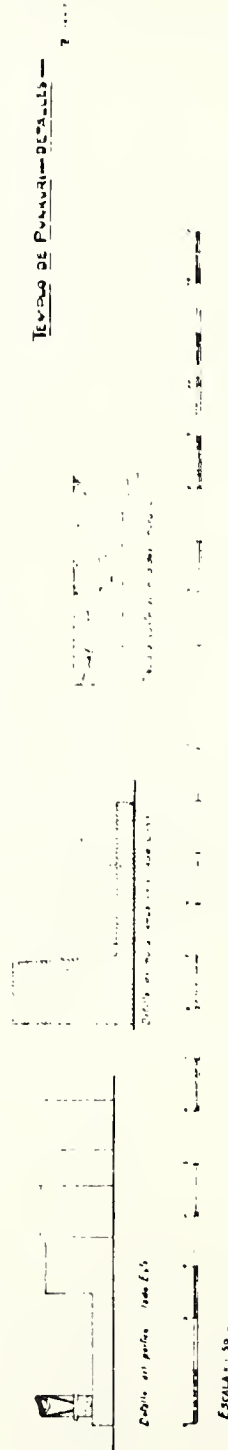
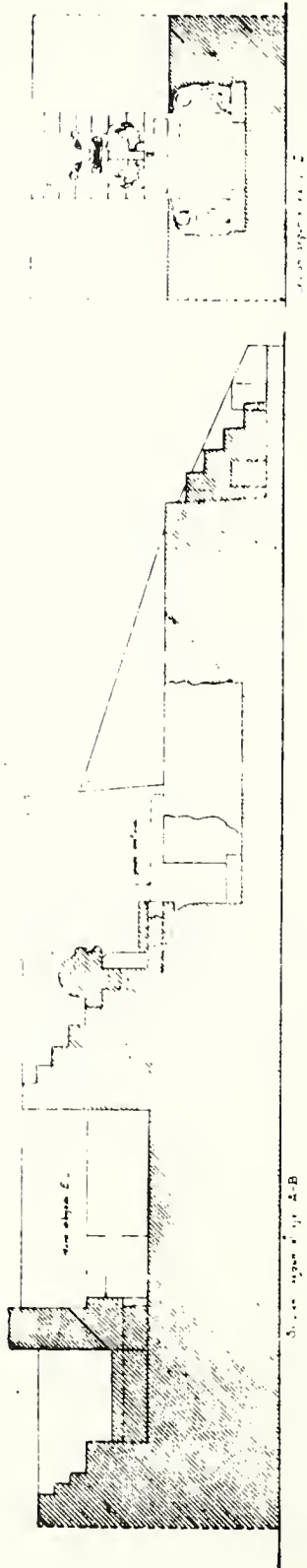
PUNKURI BAJO

From Larco Hoyle, 1938

PV 31-10
Punkuri Bajo

PLAN 5

From Larco Hoyle, 1938



PV 31-10

PUNKURI BAJO

Cross Section

staircase leads to the top of the mound. The sides of this stairway are also painted. The large modeled clay feline head discovered by Tello on this stairway is missing; judging from the gaping hole on the stairs, it has probably been stolen. It may, however, merely have been covered up for protection. The top part of the mound is covered with sunken rooms and other construction. The front part of the mound has been partly cut away by a road to give access to the cane fields; there is an irrigation ditch which cuts across the back (south) part of the site. No artifacts were collected on the site; no sherds present.

Illustrations: Plates 20a, 20b, 21a and 21b; Plans 4 and 5.

References: Antunez de Mayolo, 1933 (in part)
 Bennett, 1939, pp. 16-17
 Carrion Cachot, 1948, p. 18 and plate V
 Ishida et al., 1960, pp. 180, 440-441, with two photos
 Horkheimer, 1965, p. 31
 Larco Hoyle, 1938/39, tomo 1, pp. 26-36, four figures, plan and two photos
 Means, 1934 (in part)
 Soriano Infance, 1941, p. 266, plan and two photos
 Tello, 1933 (in part)
 Tello, 1943 (in part)

PV 31-11

Local name: Punkuri alto

Cultural Period: M.H., E.I.P. (Moche) ? L.I.P.?

Location: The site is situated on the top and sides of a large natural hill that is an extension of the cerros, on the north side of the valley about 1.9 kilometers SW of the Hacienda San Jacinto. The hill is directly adjacent to the field of San Ignacio I at a contour of 240 meters at the base. The hill rises to an altitude of 50 to 60 meters and has been modified into a series of terraces. A long stone wall, perhaps part of another site, runs to the northern end of this hill from the mountains to the north.

Description: Punkuri alto is basically a habitation site with some ceremonial overtones. The part of the site located on the hill rises in three main terraces: extending to the west is a large terrace which contains houses or other rectangular structures. It is the lowest of the terraces but is perhaps the largest part of the site. To the north is a second terrace (see sketch) which terminates in a sharp cliff. Structures can be seen on this terrace also, some of which appear to be of a defensive

nature. The most elaborate architecture is found on the top of the site, especially on the east side. Here are a series of exposed rooms made of rectangular and loaf shaped adobes which have been plastered over with clay. In a few places the clay appears to be red in color, but this may be due to burning rather than pigments. The NE side of the complex has a wall of arabesques, or rather designs produced by inset adobes. This suggests a L.I.P. date as does the finding of decorated with ornamental niches with overhang. Thick refuse covers the whole top of the site. The altimeter gave a reading of approximately 50 meters for the height of the ruin. The south side of the hill is very rocky and little in the way of construction is found there. Below the hill, the area is surrounded with cemeteries and some additional habitations. Cemetery A (see sketch) on the northwest side of the hill most probably is associated with the site, while the chronological position of Cemetery B to the east is doubtful. Cemetery A contains about 150 looted graves, some of which had been excavated recently. The sherds from this cemetery are mainly M.H.

Architecturally, the site has rectangular adobes averaging 15 cm. long. Traces of wood beams and straw mattings can be seen in the structures and refuse. Although the architecture of the site appears to be L.I.P., the sherds in the cemeteries, indeed that found on the site itself, are basically M.H. with one or two pieces that look Moche. Much work needs to be done at this important site before the complete picture is known.

Artifacts: A number of sherds were collected from the site itself and from the associated cemeteries. On the site sherds with the circle and dot design were found, while in the cemeteries mostly plainware is the rule. Some distinct M.H. sherds were located in Cemetery A. Bivalve shells were collected on the site, indicating that the sea played a role in the subsistence pattern. Two corn cobs, one 5 cm. long with 9 rows and another 2 cm. long with 7 rows were also obtained on the site.

Illustrations: Plate 9a and b; Figures 2g-i, 3a-e.

References: Horkheimer, 1965, p. 31
 Kosok, 1965, fig. 16 in Chapter 20
 Schaedel, 1951, p. 241

PV 31-12

Local name: none

Cultural period: M.H.

Location: This site is located on the top and sides of the same group of natural hills as Punkuri alto (PV 31-11). The site is on the north side of the valley, adjacent to the field of San Ignacio I, approximately 1.8 kilometers SW of the Hacienda San Jacinto. It lies at a contour of 240 meters at its base and rises to an altitude of 65 meters above the valley floor. This site, like Punkuri alto, is most easily reached by the desert road between San Jacinto and San Jose, but it can also be reached by the road past Punkuri bajo.

Description: The site is basically on the sides of a natural hill, the highest in the area. Although the hill is literally covered with sherds, there is little architecture either on the sides or the top. There are flattened areas on the top which suggest that it was used as a platform for habitations or other structures. A small cemetery is located on the east side. The connection between this site and Punkuri alto and the cemetery which lies between them is unknown (cemetery B0. PV 31-12 may simply be a part of Punkuri alto, but I have separated them on geographical grounds.

Artifacts: Most of the sherds found here are redware, often decorated with the raised circle and dot decoration, some having raised appliqué animal heads in association with the former. Small shells from the ocean are scattered over this site as they are over so many sites in this valley.

Illustrations: Figure 3f-h

References: none

PV 31-13

Local name: none

Cultural period: M.H. +?

Location: This site is located on an elevated sloping area on the north edge of the valley, about 1.5 kilometers west of the Hacienda San Jacinto. It is bordered on the west by a three-tiered stone wall, over 1 kilometer in length which runs N-S from the Punkuri alto hills on the edge of cultivation northward to the mountains. The ruins are on a raised plateau bordered on the south by a steep ravine. The contour here is 240 meters.

Description: Apparently this site is a very weathered habitation area with accompanying graves. It covers an area of 100 by 100 meters and is bordered by a wall to the west and a ravine and watercourse to the east. Actually both sides seem to have

had water channels, evidenced by differences in the soil and the presence of gravels. The site extends from the foothills to the mountains to the slope above the desert road between San Jacinto and San Jose. Although the site is littered with sherds, little in the way of architecture can be perceived. A few depressions in the sand appear to have been graves that were looted some time ago. The great variety of sherds found here suggests an occupation of several periods. The connection between this site and PV 31-14, just to the west, is not clear. They may form one and the same site.

Artifacts: A large quantity of sherds were discovered on the surface of this site, and most appear to belong to the M.H. More study of the ceramics of this valley is necessary before the site can be accurately dated.

Illustrations: Figure 4a-f

References: none

PV 31-14

Local name: none

Cultural period: M.H. (?)

Location: This site is situated on the north edge of the valley, about 1.8 kilometers west of Hacienda San Jacinto and directly north of the site of Punkuri alto (PV 31-11). The ruin is bordered on the east by a stone wall, over 1.0 kilometer in length which separates this site from PV 31-13. The site extends up the slope between two mountain spurs, high into the hillside in a series of terraces. It can be reached by the desert road between San Jacinto and San Jose.

Description: This is a large, magnificent site constructed primarily of field stone. Part of the site is on gently sloping ground, while the other half of the ruins extend up a very steep hillside in a series of stone terraces and walls. It is difficult to tell in many cases whether the terraces were used for agricultural purposes, or were primarily for house structures. Walls are very frequent on the site. In addition to the magnificent wall on the eastern border of the site, rising to a height of over 5 meters and running over 1.0 kilometers in distance, there are a number of other spectacular walls. One of these runs in a general east-west direction, cutting across the site, terminating temporarily at the base of a hill on the western edge of the site, and then continuing on to the west on the other side of the hill. The total length of this wall is probably in excess of 4 kilometers. The walls are generally low in

height. This particular one was only about 2 meters high, but appears to be mainly defensive in nature. Several other lesser walls cut across the site. Some of these walls seem to have been used to channel water which apparently was derived from some source in the mountains to the north. There are several breaks in the main wall which appear to have been deliberately made to permit the flow of water across the site. Water channels are obvious along the eastern border wall, along the western edge of the site and at least two in the center of the site. The gravel within these channels is a different color from the surrounding soils, and many of the rocks are water worn. In addition there are at present many cacti growing in these old water courses, whereas they are absent from other parts of the site. The main mystery is the source of the water for these channels.

The structures are made of field stone set in a mud mortar. These are more clearly defined in the upper slopes of the site. In the lower parts it is difficult to tell which areas of the gravelly soil were inhabited. Perhaps heavy floods have disturbed this part of the site. Remains here seem to be isolated on small "islands" of soil in the center of washed areas.

There is a large flat area between the southern edge of this site and the present-day edge of cultivation and the fields of San Ignacio and Punkuri. It seems very likely to me that some of this now vacant land was cultivated in the past; perhaps the hills containing Punkuri alto and PV 31-12 were surrounded by fields at that time.

Artifacts: Not too many sherds were discovered here. Most appear to be related to the M.H.

Illustrations: Plate 7a; Figure 4g

References: none

PV 31-15

Local name: none

Cultural period: L.I.P. (?) +?

Location: The site is located on the SE corner of the Pampa de San Jose in the foothills of Cerro San Cristobal, near the edge of cultivation. It is 3.0 kilometers west of Hacienda San Jacinto and 2.3 kilometers NE of Hacienda San Jose. It is close to the desert road between San Jacinto and San Jose. The site lies at the 250 meter contour and faces the field of Punguri in the distance to the south.

Description: This is a large looted cemetery of between 250 and 300 graves. The graves average 1.0 to 1.5 meters in depth and apparently were unlined. The local people have driven a tractor with a lug across the site to locate graves, and there are deep furrows in several parts of the cemetery.

Artifacts: Sherds include both blackware and redware with press-molding being the most frequent type of decoration. A large corn cob, 11 cm. long having 14 rows, was also discovered. The bones in the graves do not have any flesh adhering, as is typical in this valley.

Illustrations: Figure 4h and i.

References: none

PV 31-16

Local name: none

Cultural period: L.I.P. (?)

Location: Located on the north edge of the valley on the south side of an isolated natural hill which borders the field of Punguri. The hill is located within the Pampa de San Jose, about 1.4 kilometers NE of the Hacienda San Jose. It is reached by the desert road between San Jose and San Jacinto. It is necessary to double back along the cane field roads to get to the site. The altitutte is approximately 230 meters above sea level.

Description: This site is a small looted cemetery of between 60 and 70 graves. Some of these are between 1.5 and 2.0 meters deep and appear to be lined with cobbles in some cases. There are a number of stone walls on the hill immediately adjacent to the site, and a habitation area may have been near by. Sherds are found out into the present-day cane fields to the south.

Artifacts: Sherds were rare at this site, but redware predominated. A jar with handle attached to the body and incised triangular decoration was found.

Illustrations: Figure 5a and b

References: none

PV 31-17

Local name: none

Cultural period: E.I.P. (Moche); M.H.

Location: This site is located on the east side of a natural hill approximately 1.5 kilometers NE of Hacienda San Jose on the north edge of the valley. It is the first hilly outcrop east of San Jose on the Pampa de San Jose, and the site is about 80 to 100 meters west of another natural hill. Close by is the field of Punguri and the 230 meter contour. PV 31-16 is located on the south side of this same hill. The site is reached by the desert road between San Jacinto and San Jose.

Description: The site is a rather large looted cemetery of about 250 graves in two areas separated by a small ridge. The major part of the cemetery is to the north. The graves average 1.0 to 1.5 meters in depth. A few rectangular adobes, 37 cm. long, suggests that some of the graves may have been lined. Osteological material includes a fair number of skulls and mandibles which have been stained green from the placing of metal in the mouths of the dead. Recent looting has taken place here. A large cache of pottery that was neatly piled by a huaquero was collected. Probe holes dot the site and freshly dug sand can be seen.

Artifacts: A number of distinctive Moche sherds were found in this cemetery, but the site appears to be a mixed one since M.H. sherds are also present.

Illustrations: Figure 5c-e, 6a-d

References: none

PV 31-18

Local name: none

Cultural period: M.H.

Location: This site is located on the northern edge of the valley on the eastern side of a hilly ridge on the western border of the Pampa de San Jose. It is about 2.5 kilometers west of the Hacienda San Jose and about 2.3 kilometers NNE of the town of Nepeña. The site is located in the sandy area at the foot of the hills and covers an area of about 200 meters. The contour here is 190 meters and the nearest field of cultivation is San Jorge.

Description: The site is a looted cemetery of about 300 graves. These are quite shallow, most appearing to be less than 1.0 meter, but this may be due to filling in and blowing of the wind. Some bones were found which had been stained green from metals. Apparently it had been looted some time in the past.

Artifacts: Decorated sherds were found, indicating a M.H. date for the cemetery.

Illustrations: Figure 6e-g, 7a-d.

References: none

PV 31-19

Local name: none

Cultural period: M.H.; E.I.P. (Moche?)

Location: This site is located on the western side of a hilly projection extending out into the field of San Jorge on the north edge of the valley. It is approximately 2.5 to 2.6 kilometers west of Hacienda San Jose and 2.2 kilometers NNE of the town of Nepeña. The site is situated on a desert plain between two projecting series of hills. The hills immediately to the west have two crosses on the top. The cemetery covers an area of 100 to 150 meters in length, and is at 190 meters altitude.

Description: The site consists of a series of four slightly separated cemetery areas. The chronological relationship of these cemeteries is not entirely known, but the pottery from each appears to be more or less contemporary. The graves are shallow and are partly overgrown with scrubby algarrobo trees. There is some indication of earth moving machinery having been used to loot the site.

Artifacts: A large number of sherds were collected from this site, most of which appear to be M.H. in date. However, a sherd with modeled corn ears from Area C looks Moche.

Illustrations: Figure 7e-h, 8a

References: none

PV 31-20

Local name: none

Cultural period: M.H.

Location: Located on the north edge of the valley, this site is in the desert area between two hilly projections of the cerros. It is found in the center of a pampa several hundred meters north of the edge of cultivation and the field of San Jorge. The site is 2.8 kilometers west of Hacienda San Jose and 2.1

kilometers NNE of the town of Nepeña. It is east of the hill having two crosses on the summit. The site is at an altitude of 200 meters and covers an area of about 75 meters. It is reached by a desert road from San Jose to Nepeña.

Description: This is basically a cemetery site, but there are two structures having walls of rectangular adobes which may possibly be large tombs or enclosures for them. Several hundred looted graves are found here, including some very deep holes that may or may not have contained remains. The graves are deeper than average here, about 1.5 to 2.0 meters or more, but this may be an illusion due to recent looting.

Artifacts: Sherds found here are typically M.H. in design.

Illustrations: Figure 8b

References: none

PV 31-21

Local name: none

Cultural period: ?

Location: The site is on a sandy pampa on the north edge of the valley near the hilly flanks of a group of hills, one of which has two crosses on top. It is on the eastern side of the hills at an altitude of 190 meters. The site is approximately 3.0 kilometers west of the Hacienda San Jose and 2.0 kilometers NNE of the town of Nepeña. It is a good distance away from the fields of cultivation.

Description: Like many other sites in this valley, PV 31-21 is a small looted cemetery which is almost devoid of sherds. There are roughly 100 looted graves here between 1.0 and 2.0 meters in depth. The area covered is about 75 meters long.

Artifacts: The only significant sherds were a portion of ring base bowl and one thin, plain blackware sherd.

References: none

PV 31-22

Local name: none

Cultural period: M.H.

Location: The site is located on the western side of a sandy pampa just east of a group of hills containing two crosses on the top. It is on the north side of the valley, 3.0 kilometers west of the Hacienda San Jose and 1.9 kilometers NNE of the town of Nepeña. The site is close to the edge of cultivation and the field of San Jorge. The desert road cuts across the southern end of the site and forks off to the west, one branch going to Nepeña, the other going north into the Pampa.

Description: This is a looted cemetery of Middle Horizon date, yeilding good quality sherds. It has been freshly looted, and many of the sherds found had been left behind by huaqueros who intended to return for them. About 150 graves had been looted, these being about 1.5 méters deep and unlined.

Artifacts: A large bag of sherds, all distinctly M.H., was collected here. Many of these sherds were those of face-neck jars.

Illustrations: Figure 8c and d

References: none

PV 31-23

Local name: none

Cultural period: ?

Location: The site is on the sandy northern edge of the valley, slightly NE of the hill with two crosses, in the middle of a plain near the desert road which cuts across the hills from the Pampa de San Jose. It is 1.8 kilometers directly north of the town of Nepeña and 3.25 kilometers west of the Hacienda San Jose. It is at an altitude of 170 meters and the nearest cultivated area is the Campo de Aterrizaje.

Description: The site is another looted cemetery of about 100 graves dug to a depth of 1.0 to 1.5 meters. Bones are very frequent on the surface, but in contrast sherds are almost non-existent. A blackware sherd with a deteriorated press-mold design was found as well as some crumbly redware. One of the bones found was stained green from metals. In the center of the cemetery was an intrusive burial of a large domestic animal, probably a cow, which would date from relatively recent times. The site covers an area about 60 meters long.

Artifacts: Only a few sherds were collected, including a portion of a large blackware bowl with a press molded design in the form of a diamond shape area.

References: none

PV 31-24

Local name: none

Cultural period: M.H. + L.I.P. (?)

Location: The site is on the north side of the valley on the western flanks of the hilly extension terminating in the hill with two crosses on the top. It is 1.8 kilometers north of the town of Nepeña and 3.2 kilometers west of the Hacienda San Jose and is at an altitude of 170 meters. It is reached by the desert road that cuts across this same range of hills about 500 meters to the north.

Description: The site is a looted cemetery which is divided into three main sections, separated from each other by small ridges of sand and hill. The relationship chronologically between the three parts of the site and its connection with PV 31-23 are not clearly known. The site covers an area about 100 meters long and contains about 125 looted graves about 1.0 meter deep. A good sampling of sherds was obtained from Area C because a huaquero had left a large pile of decorated sherds behind. One bone was found having been stained green from metals.

Artifacts: A large quantity of sherds were obtained from the site. Those obtained in Area A are clearly M.H. in date; those from Area C, which were most numerous, are also M.H. but a fair number of blackware pieces, some possibly L.I.P., are present.

Illustrations: Figures 8e and f, 9a-f

References: none

PV 31-25

Local name: none

Cultural period: L.I.P.

Location: This site is on the northern border of the valley on the east, west and south sides of a low natural hill in the center of a wide plain. It is 1.5 kilometers NNW of the town of Nepeña and 4.2 kilometers west of the Hacienda San Jose. It lies at the 170 meter contour and faces the Campo de Aterrizaje. Telegraph poles cut across the site.

Description: PV 31-25 is a large looted cemetery of 400 to 500 graves covering an area 200 meters long. The graves may be on more than one level, since some were encountered only a few inches from the surface, while others appear to be 2.0 meters or more in

depth. A great number of bones which were stained green from metals were located; these were mainly skulls, but a fair quantity of long bones were also in this category. Rectangular adobes are scattered in the cemetery area, these measuring 34 cm. long. Their use for lining of graves is probable. Algorroba logs, used to roof over the graves, were also discovered. This cemetery has been recently looted and appears to be quite productive.

Artifacts: Sherds were not too frequent on the site, but the majority found was blackware with pressmolded designs. Textiles were well preserved, most being brown in color with stripe patterning. No very fancy techniques were encountered. Gourd containers were in many of the graves, often covered with gauze-like cloth. One of the textiles had remnants of metal still attached.

Illustrations: Figure 9g, 10a and b

References: none

PV 31-26

Local name: none

Cultural period: M.H.

Location: This site is on the northern border of the valley, in the center of a sandy plain. It is 1.6 kilometers NW of the town of Nepeña and is just west of PV 31-25 at the 160 meter contour. Several abandoned modern buildings lie on the edge of cultivation just to the SW of the site, and the telegraph line runs across this site as it did the previous one.

Description: This site is basically a cemetery area, although the presence of adobe walls may indicate some habitation here also. The cemetery can be divided into two main parts: the section to the east is a large enclosed area surrounded by an adobe wall. The graves within this compound appear to have been lined with adobes. The soil here is very gravelly, and flooding of the area in the past is a distinct possibility. The graves here were looted in the past, and no recent activity is noted. The depth and number of graves is difficult to determine because of the blowing and filling that has occurred.

To the west of this part of the site is another area enclosed with an adobe wall, but the outline is not rectangular. There may have been some habitations here also, for some of the adobe walls that have been exposed were plastered. Although many bones were found in this area, this does not rule out the possibility of habitation. The entire area covered by the site is about 500 meters long.

Artifacts: Sherds found in the eastern part of the ruin are clearly M.H. in date and include some face-neck jars. In the western part painted sherds were also found, but the percentage of blackware is higher. These may be two separate cemeteries, but the proximity of the two suggested one site.

Illustrations: Figure 10c-e

References: none

PV 31-27

Local name: none

Cultural period: E.H. (?)

Location: The site is situated on the northern border of the valley on a sandy plain near the southernmost edge of a group of hilly ridges called El Portachuela. It is 3.8 kilometers directly north of Capellania Hacienda at an altitude of 130 meters. The site is close to the field of La Carbonera on the eastern side of the hills mentioned above.

Description: This is a very interesting site which appears to date to the Early Horizon. It consists of three mounds, none of which is over 15 meters in height. Each of these mounds has been trenched through by huaqueros. The northernmost of the three is the most significant. Here a large cut has been made exposing the interior of the mound. A large number of conical adobes are found on the sides of this mound along with fist-sized lumps of adobe. In addition the interior of the mound has rectangular adobes (28 by 18 cm.), which admittedly look out of place in an Early Horizon site. Some field stones apparently were also part of this structure, but the disturbance by the looting has been so great that the function of these is unknown.

The other mounds probably are also part of this same Early Horizon complex. The southern mound also has conical adobes, but they do not have as sharp points as those in the north mound. Fist-sized adobes are common here also. This mound has a deep crater dug into the center.

Burial areas are located around the three principal mounds, but they did not yield any surface artifacts. The aerial photographs suggest that there may have been a low wall around the site. Just to the north of the mound area of the site is a large enclosure. This is rectangular in shape with dimensions of about 700 feet in the E-W direction and 500 feet in the N-S direction. The wall is standing to a height of .5 to 1.0 meter. This wall may be part of the enclosure area of the mound section of the site. The interior of this enclosure is featureless except for a low rise in the southern part. Sherds are found scattered about, but no evidence of habitations was seen.

Artifacts: A number of plainware sherds, both black and red in color, were collected on the site; no record was kept of what part of the site they came from. A number of shells was also taken for a sample.

Illustrations: Plate 3a; Figure 10f

References: none

PV 31-28

Local name: none

Cultural period: ?

Location: The site is on the north edge of the valley in an area of former cultivation which is now used as a pasture. The site itself is a low mound in the center of the fenced field, and it is only about 50 meters or less from the edge of cultivation. It is 2.4 kilometers NNW of Capellania hacienda and 1.4 kilometers NE of the ruins of Caylán (PV 31-30). The site lies at the 130 meter contour and faces the field of La Carbonera.

Description: The site consists of two small structures of rectangular adobes covering an area of about 40 meters. They are only a few meters in height. Some of the adobes are loaf shaped, but this may be due to weathering. One building is about 5 meters square and the other about 8 meters. The function of the site is unknown, but there are other ruins in the immediate vicinity.

Artifacts: In spite of intensive searching on this site, only one sherd was found. This was an oxidized sherd which appears to have been given a white slip.

References: none

PV 31-29

Local name: none

Cultural period: L.I.P.(?) + ?

Location: This rather large and sprawling site is located on the northern border of the valley at the foot and sites of a natural hill which forms a part of the Cerro Caylán group. It is 2.2 kilometers NW of Capellania hacienda and 700 meters NE of the Caylán ruin. It lies at 130 meters above sea level and faces the field known as Estanque Caylán. The site itself is on the sides and artificial terraces of the hill and at its base.

Description: PV 31-29 consists of several parts, and the chronological relationship between the various areas has yet to be determined. For the purpose of simplicity they are grouped together as a single site.

Area A is the most extensive part of the site. Here are habitation areas and cemeteries located in a very hilly and eroded section of the valley. Many of the hills were artificially modified into terraces. In some places rectangular adobes (about 37 cm. long) have been exposed on the hillsides. The hills are covered with sherds and there are thick layers of refuse everywhere. The refuse contains pottery, plant remains of all types, fiber rope, llama hair, shells, and fist-sized adobes among other things. Textiles were also discovered, but these were all white and ordinary weave.

Area B is a large mound (artificial) constructed of adobe. A large trench has been dug partway through possibly by earth moving machinery, exposing plastered walls in the interior. One wall on the east side of the interior of the mound is decorated with an adobe mosaic and overhanging clay ridge. There is a modern hut on the south side of the mound. The design on the plaster is much like that seen at PV 31-11 (Punkuri alto).

Area C is a smaller mound that lies slightly to the west of mound B. Like the others it is artificial and covered with sherds. To the west of this mound and still within the area I call "C" is a large looted cemetery. It is not certain whether this cemetery belongs to the peoples who inhabited this site or if it is connected to the large Caylán ruin to the west. The graves here number in the hundreds and are between 1.0 and 2.0 meters in depth. Some of the bones are stained green from contact with metals. Some of the sherds on the photos from PV 31-30 may come from this cemetery.

Artifacts: A large number of sherds were found on this site, and many of them are different from those encountered elsewhere. From the shapes and decoration it appears that some, possibly most, belong to the L.I.P. Shells were also collected; these were quite frequent in the refuse and on the surface of the site.

Illustrations: Figure 10g and h; 11a

References: none

PV 31-30

Local name: Caylán (Ceylán)

Cultural period: ?

Location: This huge site is on the north edge of the valley in the sandy sloping plain at the foot of Mt. Caylán and Pan de

Azucar. It is 1.7 kilometers NW of Cappelania hacienda and lies at an elevation of 120 meters+ above sea level. It is very prominent on the aerial photographs, but it is a difficult site to reach.

Description: Caylán has been described and illustrated by many, but Kosok (1965) and Horkheimer (1965) are among the most readily available sources. The site is an extensive area of rectangular stone enclosures of varying sizes. These enclosures were probably habitations, but there are no windows or doors visible. Perhaps they were entered through the roof, or perhaps the upper portion of the walls, which no longer exist, did have these features. The ruins lie on sloping ground and they extend up the sides of a small hill called pan de azucar. The hill may have been a fortress, for there are rooms at the top with very high and steep walls. A large wall cuts through part of the site and extends up the hill just mentioned. The constructions are made of field stone which has been set in mud mortar. Practically no sherds were found within these enclosures, but layers of mud found there suggest that in times of heavy moisture water collects there and this may have put a fine film over any artifacts. Certainly this magnificent site needs to be excavated.

The cemetery area to the east is described under PV 31-29, but it may belong to this site rather than to the former.

Artifacts: No decorated sherds were found on the site, but plainware, mainly red in color, is very abundant.

Illustrations: Plate 7c

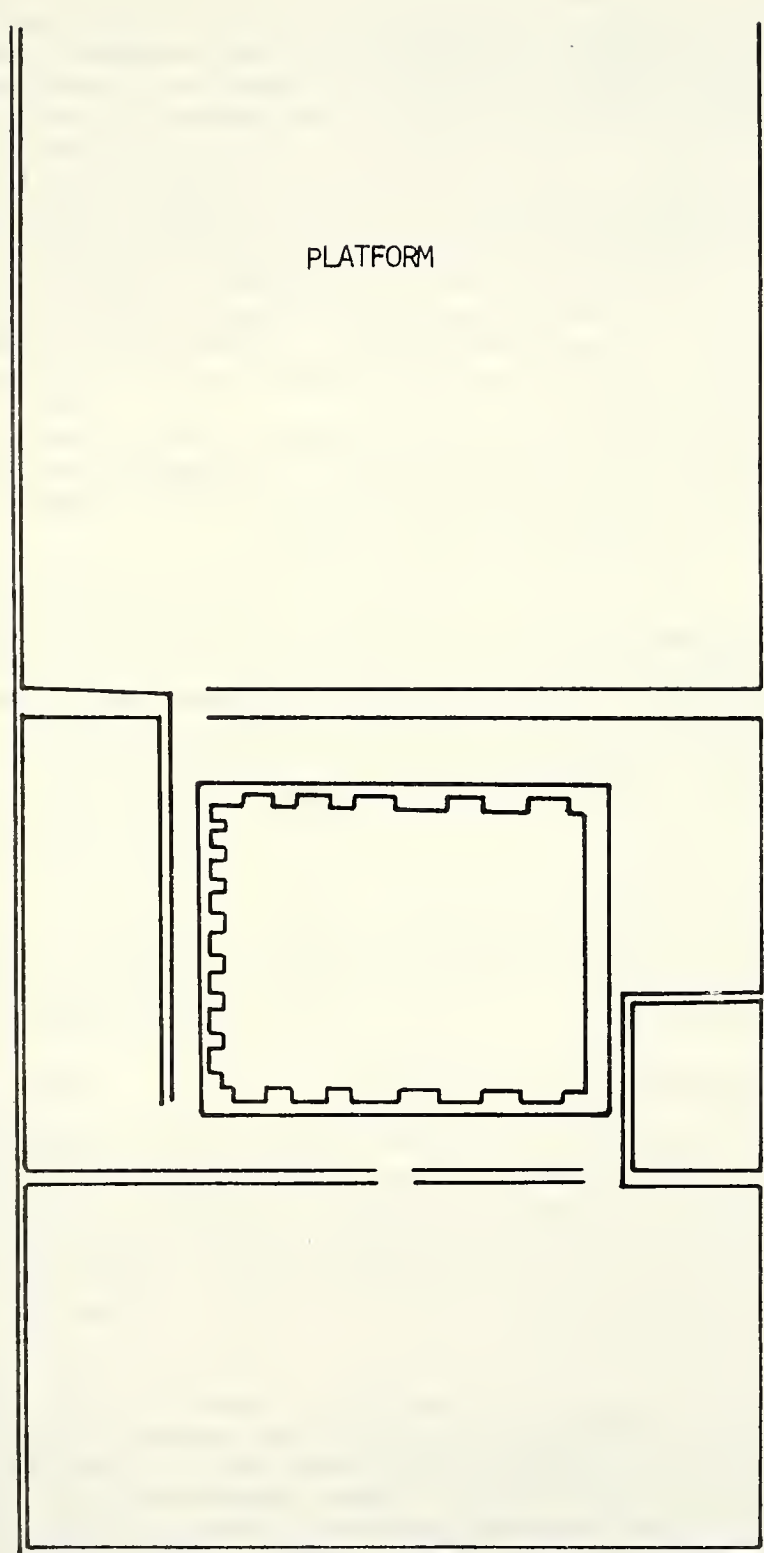
References: Horkheimer, 1965, p. 30
Kosok, 1965, p. 208 and 2 photos

PV 31-31

Local name: none

Cultural period: M.H.

Location: This site is located in the center of the valley bottom, on the northern slopes of the hill called Cerro Blanco. The site is 550 to 600 meters NNE of the Cerro Blanco hacienda settlement and faces the field of Santa Rita. A modern cane chicken coop has been built on the forward platform of the structure. It lies at an altitude of 160 meters above sea level and is less than 50 meters from the highway between San Jacinto and the coast.



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Description: The main part of the site consists of a large structure of rectangular adobes which has an outside measurement of 50 by 30 meters. The interior of the complex is divided into rooms, the central one being provided with niches in the wall. Traces of red paint can be seen at several places on the plastered walls. The walls of the building are quite thick, in some places over 1.0 meter thick. The walls are tapered, with rectangular adobes on each surface and rubble fill in the center. The walls are still standing to a height of 4 meters or more in places. The purpose of the architecture is not known, but it appears to be more ceremonial than habitation. The area immediately in front of the buildings is a large raised platform, upon which a native has constructed a chicken coop.

About 25 meters to the west is a small cemetery which apparently goes with this site. The graves here are unlined and generally correspond in depth to others found in the valley. The cemetery is called Area A.

Artifacts: Sherds were collected on the main part of the site and in the cemetery (Area A) as well. Those from the site are Middle Horizon, but I am less sure of the ones from the cemetery, which include a couple of ring base bowls with white wash.

Illustrations: Plate 8a and b; Figures 11b-f; Plan 6

References: none

PV 31-32

Local name: none

Cultural period: M.H., L.I.P. (?)

Location: This site is on the NE slopes of the hill called Cerro Blanco in the center of the valley bottom. It is 700 meters NE of the Hacienda Cerro Blanco settlement and faces the fields of Santa Rita, a reservoir, and a natural hill to the east. It is near the 160 meter contour and is best reached by a road that goes around the southern side of the hill from the settlement area.

Description: This site is basically a cemetery but there is evidence of habitation on the site in the form of a small adobe building 11.7 by 12.8 meters with walls 60 centimeters thick. There are areas of thick refuse located near this structure which contain vegetable material, pottery, shell, etc. The cemetery contains about 150 graves which are between 1.0 and 2.0 meters deep. Earth moving machinery has been used on the lower slopes of the site. Preservation in the graves is very

good with abundant textiles (brown with striped decoration), hair and llama wool, gourds, corn cobs, etc. The refuse sometimes covers over the graves. The area covered is about 100 meters in length and goes quite high up the steep hillside.

Artifacts: A few sherds were found on the site and these seem to be both M.H. and possibly also L.I.P. in type. The circle and dot, pressmolding, and other techniques are present.

Illustrations: Figure 11g-i

References: none

PV 31-33

Local name: none

Cultural period: ?

Location: PV 31-33 is located on the northern slopes of the Cerro Blanco hill in the middle of the valley. It is 650 meters NNE of the Cerro Blanco Hacienda buildings and is adjacent to the large ruin of PV 31-31, separated from it by a spur of the hill. It lies at the 160 meter contour and faces the field of Santa Rita.

Description: The site is a small cemetery located on the steep slopes of the hill of Cerro Blanco. The graves are shallow and number under 40. Pottery was in poor condition and none was collected from this site.

Artifacts: none

References: none

PV 31-34

Local name: none

Cultural period: ?

Location: This site is found on the southern slopes of the hill of Cerro Blanco in the center of the valley. It is 200 meters NE of the Cerro Blanco Hacienda buildings, but is very inaccessible because of an irrigation ditch that runs along the foot of the hill. It is at the 160 meter contour and faces the fields of Cerro Blanco and Sute.

Description: The site is a small cemetery nestled in the crevasses of the hill. Because of its inaccessability and the lack of

time, it was not visited. It was examined from a great height above and it seemed to contain about 50 graves or so of the usual type and depth. Most of the cemeteries in this area belong to the M.H. and it is likely that this one does also.

References: none

PV 31-35

Local name: none

Cultural period: M.H. (?)

Location: The site is on the western slopes of the Cerro Blanco hill in the center of the valley. It is 75 meters NNE of the Cerro Blanco Hacienda buildings and is directly on the road between the main highway and the settlement. It lies at an altitude of 160 meters above sea level and faces the field of Cerro Blanco.

Description: The site is a small cemetery with about 40 to 50 looted graves. I have no detailed notes on the site, but the graves are shallow and go from the foot of the hill up the steep sides.

Artifacts: The sherds are M.H. in date, but not too many were found. Some textiles and shell were also collected.

Illustrations: Figure 11j, 12a

References: none

PV 31-36

Local name: Cerro Blanco (of Tello)

Cultural period: E.H.

Location: This site is located in the center of the valley floor, directly on the main highway between San Jacinto and the Pan Americana. It is a low mound on the south side of the roadway, surrounded by cane fields. It is 800 meters west of the hill of Cerro Blanco and 600 meters west of the Cerro Blanco hacienda buildings. It lies at an altitude of 150 meters. Directly across the road, on the north side, is a much larger mound of a later period (PV 31-37).

Description: Cerro Blanco is a Chavin Period temple consisting of a low mound having a triangular shape today. The front of the temple faced north and is now partly cut through by the road.

There are two types of construction at the site: (1) walls of field stone set in mud mortar and plastered over with clay, and (2) walls of conical adobes which also have been plastered over. According to Tello's preliminary reports, the facade of this temple was covered with sculptured clay in the form of abstract feline heads. Portions of this clay mask can still be seen on the eastern side of the main entrance. The San Jacinto officials have had much of the mound reburied in order to preserve these features, and undoubtedly much of the original facade still remains. Some of the small rooms at the entranceway have painted walls, yellow in color for the most part. The top of the mound still has a number of exposed rooms, some of which are semi-subterranean. A deep hole can be found on the top which has been dug down four or five meters, exposing an impressive stone wall of field stone which goes at least this deep. Traces of orange and yellow painted plaster can be seen in these rooms also. The extent of the original temple is hard to determine from looking at the site today, for much has been vandalized or destroyed.

Artifacts: In spite of intensive searching, no distinctive sherds were found on the site. Many visitors come here, and apparently it has been picked over for some time.

Illustrations: Plate 2b

References: Antunez de Mayolo, 1933, in part
 Bennett, 1939, p. 17
 Carrion Cachot, 1948, p. 16 and plate IV
 Garcia Rosell, 1942, p. 43
 Horkheimer, 1965, p. 30
 Ishida et al., 1960, pp. 179-180 with 2 photos
 Kauffmann, 1963, pp. 73-74
 Larco Hoyle, 1938/39, Tomo 1, pp. 26-36
 Means, 1934, in part
 Soriano Infante, 1941, p. 265
 Tello, 1933
 Tello, 1940a
 Tello, 1940b, pp. 702-704
 Tello, 1943

PV 31-37

Local name: none

Cultural period: ?

Location: The site is located in the center of the valley bottom, on the north side of the main highway between San Jacinto and the Pan Americana. It is 800 meters west of the hill of Cerro Blanco and 600 meters west of the Cerro Blanco Hacienda buildings.

It is directly opposite the site of Cerro Blanco (PV 31-36) and lies at an altitude of 150 meters.

Description: The site is a large artificial mound which rises in several terraces. The main construction material is field stone, and the surface of the mound is covered with these stones which evidently were part of a structure. The top portion of the mound may have been a temple, for there are very few sherds found here. The construction stones are cobbles, field stones, and a number of very large worked (granite?) blocks. One of these measures 1.26 by .80 meters. The east slope of the site has some looted cemeteries on it, and some of these graves may have been lined with rectangular adobes, a few of which were found here. A few of the human bones had a green metallic stain on them. The area covered is perhaps 100 meters in the east-west direction. The site extends to the east on the flat valley bottom, but the nature of this part of the site is not clear because of the poor condition of everything except the mound area itself.

Artifacts: Only a few sherds were found on the site, and these were mostly plainware. A portion of a necked jar was found, as well as a possible ring base.

References: none

PV 31-38

Local name: Pañamarca

Cultural period: E.I.P. (Moche) and M.H.(?)

Location: Pañamarca is built on the top and sides of a large natural hill in the central part of the valley, approximately 600 meters SE of Capellania Hacienda and the main highway between San Jacinto and the Pan Americana. Easily visible from the highway, Pañamarca is one of the larger and more impressive sites in the valley. It lies at an altitude of 110 meters (base) and rises about 60 or 70 meters above the valley floor. It faces the field of Pañamarca Lazarte.

Description: Pañamarca is a large ceremonial site consisting of one large pyramid surrounded by large rooms and walled courtyards, and perhaps some smaller pyramids, if one counts other raised areas on the site. There is a cemetery area located on the eastern side within the confines of a large open plaza; smaller cemeteries are found scattered around the site, e.g. on the western side. Schaedel's plan is reasonably accurate, but a good, detailed plan of the site is badly needed.

The main pyramid rises in 5 (according to Schaedel) stages to a height of 60 to 70 meters above the valley floor. It is

constructed of rectangular adobes and has a zig-zag stairway up its face. The exact nature of the pyramid is open to confusion since a large cut has been made in the back side. Some of the interior walls appear to be plastered, but these walls may be part of earlier construction. Traces of paint found on the back wall of the pyramid suggest that some murals may have existed here.

The large rooms which are in front of the pyramid are also of great importance. In the one closest to the pyramid one finds a number of painted murals of the Moche culture, probably Moche III in date. Murals are found on the south wall (two warriors in hand to hand combat), the west wall (a standing figure), and the north wall (a dragon-like creature and Bonavia's freize). The murals of the south and west walls are at right angles to the walls of the room and represent painted walls that have been covered up by later construction. There is another section of murals of the upper walls of the entranceway to the room (east end), but these are in very poor condition. The northern part of the site contains a whole series of rooms with highwalls of rectangular adobes, some still having the clay plaster over them. Traces of paint can be seen in a number of places. The walls stand to a height of almost 7 meters in spots.

The courtyard on the east side of the complex is bordered on the north by a long wall containing the best preserved murals on the site, the so-called "freize of the warriors and the priests." This freize is about 9 meters in length and displays about 8 human figures marching in a sort of procession toward the west. The top part of the wall has been destroyed so that these figures are lacking their heads; the lower parts of the bodies are very impressive with fresh colors totaling about 7 or 8 different tints. To the east and to the west of the exposed area the wall continues, and undoubtedly there are many meters of uncovered murals that await future excavation.

The courtyard itself is filled with looted graves, but practically no sherds were discovered. The area has probably been picked over by countless tourists. A small cemetery on the western slopes of the site was examined and recent looting noted. A number of Moche sherds were collected, but all were of poor quality, a trait which seems to be characteristic of the valley. The graves in these cemeteries seem to be about 1.0 to 2.0 meters deep and unlined. There are some rectangular adobes found in the cemetery area, but it is unclear whether they fell from the upper part of the ruin or not.

There is a stone structure located on the site, a rectangular building on the rise behind the large pyramid. Schaedel believes this structure dates to the Tiahuanaco occupation of the site in the Middle Horizon, and he is probably right. It looks quite different from the other adobe architecture on the site.

Schaedel also describes some pictographs and grinding depressions in the natural outcrops on the north side of the site, but I was not able to locate these.

It seems clear from the construction on the site that there were several periods of construction. The part the Moche culture played in the actual construction and/or modification of the temple is not clear; it is an important problem that must await full excavation of the ruin. It is possible that Pañamarca was a ceremonial site with a long occupation over several cultural periods, much like Pachacamac on the Central Coast.

Artifacts: A number of very distinctive Moche III or IV sherds were found in the cemetery area on the western side of the site. These were of rather poor quality. No figure painted Moche pottery has been found in any of the collections from the valley.

Illustrations: Plates 3a, 3b, 4a and b; Figure 12b and c

References: Antunez de Mayolo, 1933, pp. 16-17
 Bennett, 1939, pp. 17-18
 Bonavia, 1959
 Bonavia, 1961
 Garrido, 1951
 Horkheimer, 1965, p. 30
 Ishida et al., 1960, pp. 180-181, 441, with 2 photos
 Kosok, 1965, pp. 207-208, with 2 figures and photo
 Middendorf, 1893-95, tomo 2, p. 334, with 1 plate
 Noriega Pazos, 1938, in part with illustrations
 Repartaz, 1960, plates 15 to 17
 Schaedel, 1951a
 Schaedel, 1951b, p. 241
 Soriano Infante, 1941, p. 265 and photos 6 to 9
 Squier, 1877, p. 200
 Tello, 1956, p. 87 (brief mention)

PV 31-39

Local name: none

Cultural period: E.I.P. (Moche) and M.H.

Location: This site is situated on a sandy indented area on the west side of a large natural hill to the SE of the Pañamarca ruin. The site is 1.4 kilometers SE of the Capellania buildings. The hill on which the cemetery is located is on the south border of the valley with the southern end actually touching the edge of the valley. The other three sides are surrounded by cultivated fields, including the field of Pañamarca to the west. It lies at an altitude of 100 meters above

sea level, and is reached either by road or by foot from Capellania.

Description: The site is a large looted cemetery of over 1000 graves having an average depth of 1.0 to 2.0 meters. There are some very deep holes interspersed in the cemetery, but it is not known what, if anything, came out of these excavations. The sherds indicate that some of the graves were Moche and others Tiahuanaco, but no differences in grave form could be noted in the badly looted cemetery. Perhaps some differences could have been noted in the field, but the investigator did not establish the fact that it was a culturally mixed cemetery until much later. Some of the bones found in this cemetery are stained green from contact with metals. Its proximity to Pañamarca makes this cemetery a prime source for future investigation of the E.I.P.

Artifacts: A great number of sherds were collected on this site, some of which were a poor quality Moche and other Middle Horizon. Textiles were encountered, including one piece which was orange in color

Illustrations: Figure 12d-f

References: none

PV 31-40

Local name: none

Cultural period: ?

Location: This site is a small detached mound, perhaps built on a natural rise, located at the northern edge of the same group of hills containing PV 31-39. The mound is 1.0 kilometer ESE of Capellania hacienda and is bordered on the west by a barbed wire fence and on the north by a marshy area. A native's hut is located on the east side. The site is at an altitude of 130 meters above sea level and is close to the field of Pañamarca.

Description: This small mound is rather shapeless, but the bottom part is covered with sherds and rectangular adobes are scattered about. The shape suggests a small pyramid of at least 2 levels. Nothing can be said about the date, for sherds were for the most part undecorated or weathered. The area covered by the site is about 50 meters long.

Artifacts: Only plainware sherds were found on the site, and no collection was made.

References: none

PV 31-41

Local name: Alpacote, Maquina Vieja

Cultural Period: ? L.I.P.(?)

Location: This site is located just west of the large reservoir at Tomeque, about 3.0 kilometers SE of the San Jacinto buildings and 400 meters west of Tomeque. The site is presently planted over by a corn field, and the main outlet of the reservoir cuts across the site from east to west. It lies on the valley bottom at an elevation of 320 meters.

Description: Alpacote is a large rectangular structure constructed mainly of rounded river cobbles set in mud. The stone foundation is covered with adobe in some places. The main part of the site is 118 by 71 meters and consists of an enclosed area with long rooms and/or passageways within. The rooms look too large to be used for habitation purposes, but the real function of the site is unknown. In addition to the main rectangular area, there is a long line of walls and collapsed stones extending west of this area about 150 meters. Small mounds of stones are seen scattered through the fields to the west and were probably part of this site. Squier's plan is reasonably accurate; I did not have time to do any accurate measuring, and the tall corn prevented me from checking too many of the details. Much plowing and bulldozing, some having been done at the time the reservoir was built, is present around the site, and as a result many of the walls and structures were destroyed. The ruins can hardly be seen from the hills above them.

Artifacts: No sherds were found during the preliminary examination, and the date of the site remains problematical. A few sherds were located to the west.

Illustrations: Plan 7

References: Bennett, 1939, p. 18
 Garcia Rossel, 1942, p. 14
 Horkheimer, 1965, p. 31
 Kosok, 1965, p. 206 with figures and plates
 Squier, 1877, pp. 215-216 with plan

PV 31-42

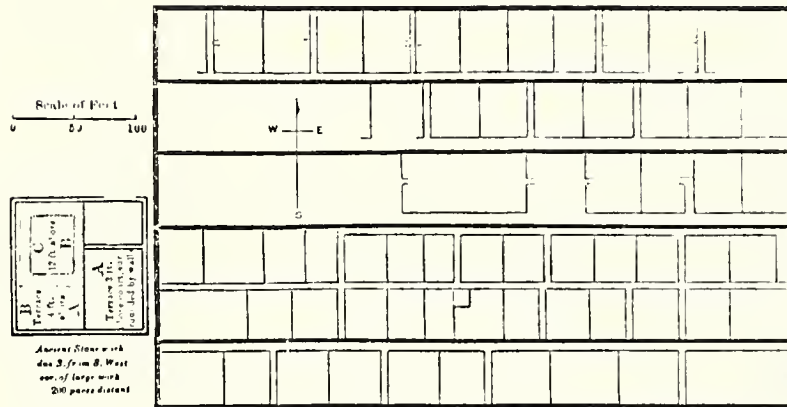
Local name: Maquina nueva

Cultural period: ?

PV 31-41

PLAN 7

ALPACOTE



From Squier, 1877, p. 215

Location: The site is a 20-meter high mound rising from the valley floor just to the east of the large reservoir at Tomeque. It is 3.6 kilometers SE of San Jacinto and 300 meters SE of Tomeque. It is directly across the valley from the fortress of Quisque at an elevation of 320 meters above sea level (base). It is surrounded by the fields of Quisque bajo and Tomeque.

Description: The site is a high artificial mound of badly eroded rectangular adobes, which is isolated on the valley floor near the base of the site of Pierna Zalzon (PV 31-43). The adobes measure 49 by 19 cms; river bobbles were also used in the construction. A modern hut is found on the east side of the mound. Much disturbance has taken place as well as erosion, and the original shape of the mound can no longer be determined. No clearly defined structures could be seen on the top.

Artifacts: Unfortunately no decorated sherds and few plainware sherds were located on the site.

Illustrations: Plate 10b

References: none

Remarks: This site was referred to me by the natives as Maquina Nueva. It is not the same Maquina Nueva described by Horkheimer, but this site does lie close by, so the two are probably confused.

PV 31-43

Local name: Pierna Calzon

Cultural period: L.I.P. + M.H.(?)

Location: The site is on the north edge of the valley along a series of artificial terraces formed into the hillsides above the settlement of Tomeque on the slopes of the hill called Pierna Calzon. It is 3.4 kilometers SE of San Jacinto hacienda and just east of Tomeque. An abandoned factory lies at its foot (I am told that this is the former sugar mill for San Jacinto which was destroyed by a flood in the late 1800's). The reservoir and PV 31-42 are just to the south. The site lies at an altitude of 370 meters (base) above sea level and faces the fields of Quisque bajo.

Description: Pierna Calzon is a huge site occupying an area 1.0 kilometer or more long. Approaching the site from the west, one ascends a series of artificial terraces. About halfway up the side of the mountain, in an artificially flattened area, is a large structure, rectangular in shape and constructed of field stone walls which probably were topped with adobe in the

past. The interior of the enclosure is divided up into rooms. Above this, the entire side of the hill is covered with stone walls, terraces, and house foundations -- all made of field stone and surmounted by rectangular adobes. Along the north side of the site is a natural *azqueia* which had been modified by the ancients. The source of water for this channel is a mystery. The ruins extend along the mountainside some distance to the east, but these were not followed because of the hazards involved.

Artifacts: A number of sherds were collected on the site, many of which appear to be M.H. and L.I.P. Several vessels were bought from a huaquero who lived at the base of the site. These included a classic Chimú stirrup spout bottle in black, and two vessels of the M.H. or early L.I.P. period which the huaquero claimed had come from the same cemetery. The style of these vessels was the curious black and white on red type with small modeled animals. In this case the animals were monkeys. I further photographed two gravelots, one with three vessels and one with two vessels, both of which were M.H. or L.I.P. in date. I purchased some sherds from the same huaquero and these too were M.H. and L.I.P., the latter including some nice modeled pieces. Later contact with the people of this settlement produced a number of other vessels, mostly blackware and probably L.I.P. in date. The huaquero said that the vessels had come from the site, but he did not tell where on the site they were found. A large cemetery area lies to the NW a few hundred meters, and this is the probable source. One can never be sure of the exact provenience (site) of the pottery, but it is most probable that they came from this area. Upon further questioning the huaquero said that the black and white on red pottery was coming from deeper levels than the Chimú material. This idea is confirmed by conversations with Sr. Robert Bruce of San Jacinto, who has bought many vessels of this type from other huaqueros.

Illustrations: Figure 12g and h

References: Horkheimer, 1965, pp. 31-32
 Kosok, 1965, pp. 206-207 with figures
 Schaedel, 1951, p. 242

PV 31-44

Local name: Maquina Nueva (2)

Cultural period: L.I.P. (?)

Location: This site is several small mounds which are separated by the secondary road between Tomeque and San Jacinto Hacienda.

It is 3.3 kilometers SE of San Jacinto and 100 meters west of Tomeque. Some modern huts are located on the southernmost mound. The site is at an altitude of 320 meters above sea level and faces the fields of Tomeque and Quisque bajo.

Description: There are two main mounds on this site; the one to the north is about 50 to 75 meters long and has been cut into in two places by a bulldozer. The cuts reveal a solid adobe construction with some evidence of wall construction within. The walls are made of rectangular adobe which has been plastered over with clay. In one of the cuts human bones and textiles were found. The mound is only about 5 meters high.

The southern mound is probably contemporary with the first and is therefore included under the same site number. It too is a low mound of adobe, now much weathered. On the top of this mound was once located a square column which was decorated with arabesques (in the form of a dragon?). It was a classic example of a L.I.P. (Chimu) art work. Today the column is no longer present. Either it has been buried, destroyed, or removed, but it certainly is not visible. Prodding on the mound revealed some underground construction.

Artifacts: Artifacts were rare on this site. With the exception of the textiles noted above from the north mound, nothing else was seen. Sherds were practically absent, and no collection made.

References: Horkheimer, p. 31

Remarks: Horkheimer says that the pillar was decorated with 16 panels of bas-relief. Sources at the hacienda claim that the clay was painted.

PV 31-45

Local name: none

Cultural period: ?

Location: The site is located on the north edge of the valley on the Pampa del Rey. It is 3.45 kilometers ESE of San Jacinto and 200 meters north of Tomeque. It is in the foothills of a sandy pampa in front of Cerro Pierna Calzon. There are some gravel excavations to the north of the site. It lies at an altitude of 350 meters and is near the field of San Pablo.

Description: This site consists of several parts. There are three cemetery areas which I have labeled A, B, and C. Cemetery A is the largest of these and contains about 500 looted graves. It is close enough to Pierna Calzon (PV 31-43) so that it may be

the cemetery for that site. The graves range in depth from 1.0 to 3.0 meters and probably represent the burial places of two different cultures. Although it cannot be proven from the evidence, the upper layer graves are probably L.I.P. and the deeper ones M.H. One deep hole contained logs which may have formed a lining or a roof. Large stones were also found deep in this hole. Some of the bones found in this cemetery were stained green from contact with metals. None of the graves appears to be lined with adobe.

Cemeteries B and C are to the north and are somewhat smaller than A. Most of the graves in these areas are shallow. The cultural periods represented by these graves are not known because of lack of sherds or other artifacts.

To the NE of the cemeteries are foothills of the mountains and these have walls running along their flanks. Architecture was hard to detect on the tops of these hills because of the profusion of natural rocks, but it may have been present.

Artifacts: Very few sherds were found in the cemetery areas of this site. It is close enough to the settlement of Tomeque for it to be regularly picked over by the natives.

References: none

PV 31-46

Local name: Quisque (Kiske)

Cultural period: ?

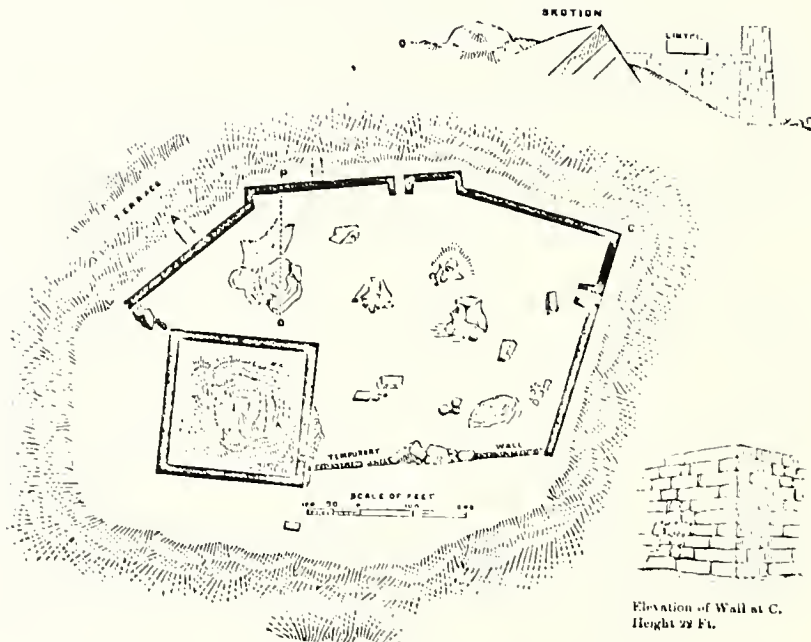
Location: The site is a stone fortress located high on the hills of the southern side of the valley opposite the Tomeque Hacienda. The site is 3.6 kilometers SE of San Jacinto Hacienda and 1.9 kilometers SW of Tomeque. It lies at an altitude of 50 meters above the valley floor, which is at the 330 meter contour in this area. It faces the fields of Quisque bajo. A good plan and description of the site appears in Squier, 1877.

Description: Because of the difficulty in reaching the site, I did not visit it personally. Squier has described it and there are many pictures of it in the literature. It can be seen plainly from the valley floor; vandals have painted names of political candidates on the walls. According to the sources, the stones forming the entrances and windows are very finely cut.

Artifacts: none

Illustrations: Plan 8

QUISQUE



PLAN OF THE FORTRESS OF QUISQUE.

From Squier, 1877, p. 213

- References: Bennett, 1939, p. 18
 Garcia Rosell, 1942, pp. 157-158 with 1 photo
 Horkheimer, 1965, p. 32
 Kosok, 1965, several photos and plan
 Mejia Xesspe, 1963, mention and 1 photo
 Soriano Infante, 1941, p. 266 and photos 15-18
 Squier, 1877, pp. 213-214 and plan

PV 31-47

Local name: none

Cultural period: M.H.(?)

Location: The site is on the northern edge of the valley in the area called Pampa arina, 2.1 kilometers NE of Motocachy Hacienda and just east of the Motocachy ruins. The site faces the field known as La Soledad and lies at an altitude of 530 meters. It is close to the desert road between Motocachy and Jimbe.

Description: The site consists of five low mounds which I have lettered A through E, as well as cemetery areas and habitations between.

Mound A is really a misnomer, for only part of this area is a mound. It consists of a large rectangular enclosure 102 by 186 meters. The walls of this enclosure are made of field stone piled up with some mud mortar. The interior of the enclosure is divided into large open plazas to the south and rooms on the northern end. A small stepped pyramid is in the northern corner and looted burials are found nearby. The function of this building is clearly ceremonial.

Mound B is greatly eroded and appears to be made of adobes. It stands 6.0 to 8.0 meters high and is covered with sherds. No traces of any structures remain on the top.

Stone house foundations are found directly behind mounds A and B, but the walls are not standing very high at present.

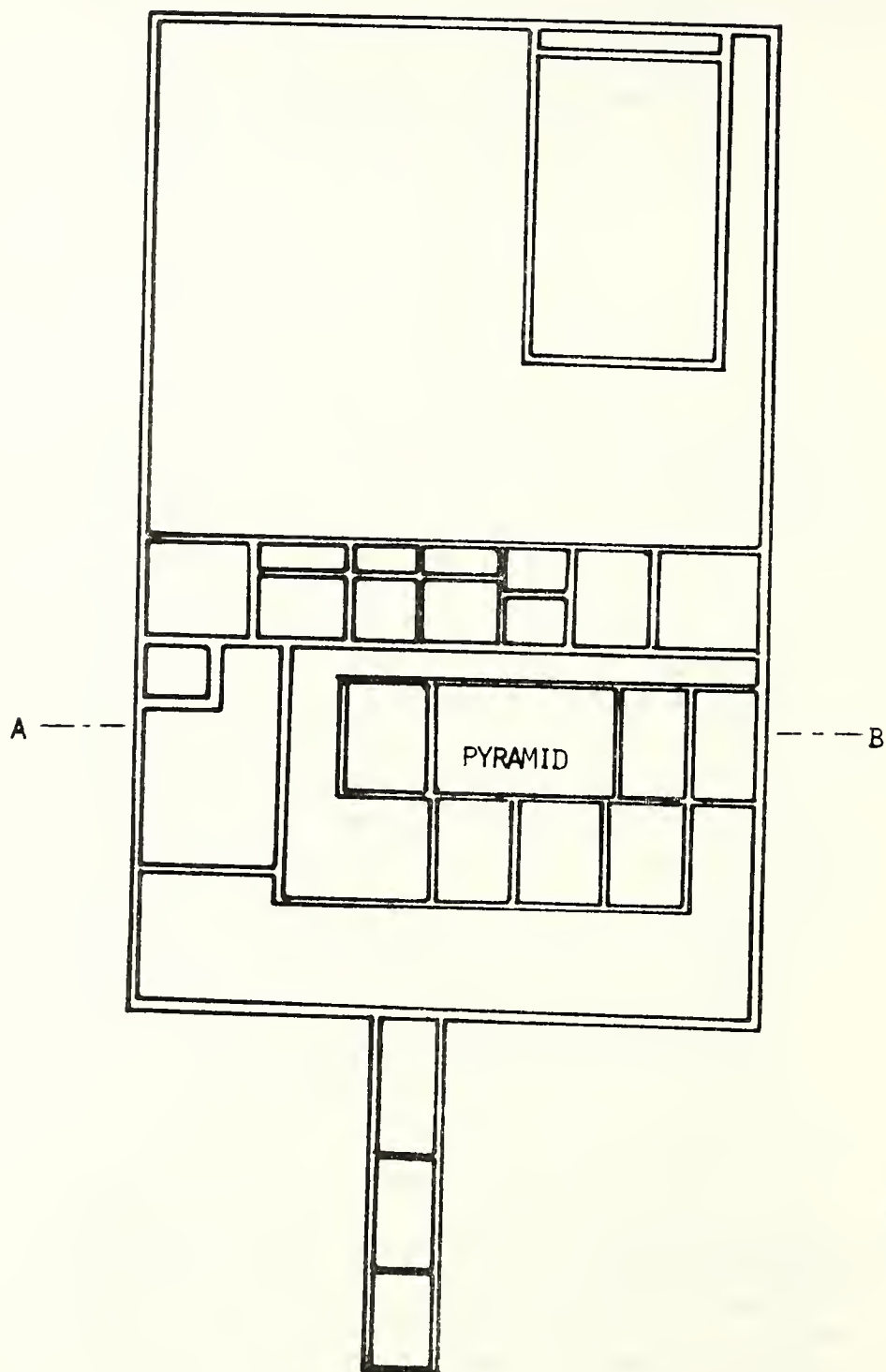
Mound C is a low structure but it does have some finely worked stone blocks lying at its base. The mound is surrounded by stone house foundations.

Mounds D and E are separated by some distance from the others, off to the north, and they may be a separate site. Mound D is mostly a natural hill which contains some stone walls in poor condition and a few sherds. Behind it and leading toward Mound E is a stone wall that cuts across the desert. Mound E is also quite low and has been extensively looted for the burials that are found all over its surface and in the area surrounding it. The burials range in depth from 1.0 to 2.0 meters. Some of the bones are stained green. A number of the burials appear to have been covered with stone slabs.

PV 31-47

PLAN 9

MOUNTED A



1/300

0 5 10 15m



Artifacts: Pottery was collected in the vicinity of Mound A and around Mounds D and E. The former appears to be mostly circle and dot decorated red ware and possibly dates to the M.H. The sherds from the northern sector around Mounds D and E contain more blackware and the designs suggest a L.I.P. date.

Illustrations: Figure 13a-d; Plan 9

References: none

PV 31-48

Local name: Motocachy

Cultural period: ?

Location: The Motocachy ruin is situated on the top of a long natural hill on the north side of the valley which extends into the cultivated area. The site is 1.5 kilometers NNE of the Motocachy Hacienda buildings and is directly on the road between Motocachy and Jimbe through the desert. A modern irrigation canal cuts along the southern edge of the hill. The field of Buena Vista borders the west side, and the sandy Pampa Arena is to the east and north. The base of the hills lies at an elevation of 530 meters and the highest point of the site is about 80 meters high.

Description: This large site consists of a series of pyramids or rooms built on peaks of a long hill isolated on the edge of cultivation. There are four of these pyramids in all, which I have labeled A through D. They are on three different levels and several of them are terraced. The primary building material is field stone, but some of this is finely cut; the flattened surfaces are turned outward and the areas between the stones are filled in with chinks of smaller stones. Sometimes one can see alternating layers of large stones, chinks, large stones, chinks, etc. I noticed no adobes on the site, but this may be due to weathering.

Pyramid A is about 65 meters above the valley floor and consists of several tiers. The top is flattened and some stone walls are exposed on its surface. A stone wall of cobbles (not finely cut) partially surrounds this mound and connects it to mounds B and C.

Pyramid B at a height of 50 meters is the lowest of the group. It is situated in a saddle area between pyramids A and C. A single large rectangular room of stone dominates the top of this artificial structure.

Pyramid C is the tallest of the four at 80 meters and has structures of well cut stone. The wall, which runs across the NW face of the mound, turns to finely cut stone by the time

it reaches Pyramid C. The large underground pottery storage jars described by Squier are located in this area, but unfortunately they have been badly damaged. All are filled with earth and debris, in spite of the fact that they are about 6 feet deep. Some of them have been smashed and pieces of the thick ceramic removed. Only 5 of the 6 are visible.

Pyramid D is almost as high as pyramid C at 75 meters, but it has little in the way of architecture. It is connected by a narrow ridge to the rest of the natural hill area. The entire site is perhaps 400 meters long.

Artifacts: The pottery found here was not abundant, but was very strange. Some of the sherds were decorated with a flat circle and dot design having two dots in the center. Another sherd is pattern burnished and yet another decorated with incised lines. The pottery is predominantly redware, and there are similarities with Chavinoid sherds.

Illustrations: Figure 13e and f

References: Horkheimer, 1965, p. 32
 Soriano Infante, 1941, p. 266
 Squier, 1877, pp. 208-209 with 1 drawing

PV 31-49

Local name: none

Cultural period: M.H.(?)

Location: This site is on a mountain pass on the north edge of the valley on the desert road between San Jacinto Hacienda and Motocachy Hacienda. Part of the site extends up the mountain side to the south. It is 2.3 kilometers NNW of Motocachy and quite some distance away from the present edge of cultivation. The site overlooks the dry bed of the Rio Solivin.

Description: The site consists of two main parts, a habitation area located on the sides and top of a large mountain, and a defensive structure built on the mountain pass. Most of the habitation area is on the south side of the mountain, facing the valley. What looks like a long irrigation channel runs along the base of the hill from the area of the defensive fort towards the Motocachy Hacienda area. This channel may in reality be a defensive ditch. I followed the channel over 500 meters. The houses are built on terraces going up the steep hillside. A few very well preserved examples were found, including one about 2 by 2 meters. Although the walls of this house were well preserved, there was no sign of a door and one wonders how it was entered.

On the mountain pass is a strange 6-sided structure which was probably a fort. It has a long wall running in a south-easterly direction. There is good evidence of extensive irrigation works here, and probably most of the desert area in front (east) of this site was cultivated in the past. If one looks down on the desert area from the top of the habitation area, one can see the ridges of former cultivated fields. This is further evidence that the channel along the base of the hill held water. The area covered for this entire site is about 900 meters or more.

Artifacts: A few crude sherds were found on the site, including the raised circle and dot decoration, some blackware with press molding, and a ring base. No cemetery area was located.

Illustrations: Figure 13g and h

References: none

PV 31-50

Local name: Puente Piedra

Cultural period: ?

Location: This ruin is on a small natural hill in the middle valley bottom about 1.5 kilometers west of the town of Moro in the upper valley. It lies adjacent to the main road between Moro and Motocachy and is just west of a large hill called San Isidro. It lies at an elevation of 490 meters at its base, and it is surrounded by the fields of Puente Piedra.

Description: The site is a stone structure which crowns the top of a small natural hill. Most of the walls are badly deteriorated; however, on the eastern face there are several walls jutting out into space. The construction is of worked field stone. There is a stone wall running east connecting this site with that of San Isidro (PV 31-51).

Artifacts: Very few sherds were found; none were decorated.

References: none

PV 31-51

Local name: Cerro San Isidro

Cultural period: ?

Location: The site is situated on the top and sides of a natural hill in the valley bottom, about 900 meters west of the town of Moro. It is close to the main road between Moro and Motocachy Hacienda. There is an orchard on the south side of the hill and a stone wall connects this site with Puente Piedra (PV 31-50).

Description: San Isidro is a terraced natural hill with constructions of stone on the slopes and terraces. There were probably 4 to 5 distinct levels of this mound in the past. Several large rooms are still in good condition. The walls are of fieldstone set in mud mortar.

Artifacts: A collection of sherds was made which included several pieces of blackware and at least one M.H. sherd. The date for the site probably is either M.H. or L.I.P.

References: none

PV 31-52

Local name: none

Cultural period: M.H.

Location: This site is located on the sides of Cerro Pierna Calzon on the north side of the valley, 3.45 kilometers SW of Motocachy and 2.1 kilometers east of Tomeque. To the NE a few hundred meters is an abandoned factory area complete with two old buildings. The site can only be reached by walking from the Tomeque, since the river lies between the hills and the road. The field of Batan lies in front of the site, and it is at an altitude of about 400 meters.

Description: The site is a badly deteriorated habitation area consisting of stone walled houses built on terraces up a steep hillside. Very little in the way of architecture is preserved, but the stone work is not very fine. Interspersed between the houses are graves, most of which have been recently looted. Large quantities of good quality M.H. sherds were collected from the surface where huaqueros had left them behind. These graves are extremely shallow, often much less than 1 meter deep. The site covers an area of 300 meters in length.

Artifacts: A good number of M.H. sherds were collected from this site. In addition a broken stone mace or adze head was found.

Illustrations: Figure 13i-1

References: none

PV 31-53

Local name: none

Cultural period: ?

Location: This cemetery is located on the sandy slopes between two mountain spurs of Cerro Pierna Calzon on the northern edge of the valley, 3.3 kilometers SW of Motocachy Hacienda and 2.2 kilometers east of Tomeque. It is near the foot of PV 31-52 and may be part of that site.

Description: This is a small looted cemetery of about 100 graves which vary in depth from 1.0 to 1.3 meters. Some are associated with rectangular adobes and may have been lined. There are two adobe walled structures in the center of the cemetery, one about 4 by 4 meters and the other about 8 by 8 meters. The adobes are set on stone foundations. These may be simply enclosed areas for burials, since no internal construction can be seen.

Artifacts: Only a few sherds were found at the cemetery, one blackware piece, and one redware with whitewash on part of it. There is not enough in the way of cultural material to determine the age of this site.

Illustration: Figure 13m

References: none

PV 31-54

Local name: none

Cultural period: L.I.P. (?)

Location: Located on the north side of a sandy plain at the foot of Cerro Pierna Calzon, this site is 3.0 kilometers SW of Motocachy Hacienda and 2.6 kilometers east of Tomeque. It lies at an altitude of 410 meters and faces the field of Batan.

Description: The site consists of several separated areas of looted cemetery, all of which appear to be contemporary. The relationship of this site to PV 31-53 is not clear. There are over 250 looted graves here, ranging in depth from 1.0 to 2.0 meters. A small structure of rectangular adobes and stone is found in one of the sectors. Natural water flows have cut across the site in former times, dividing it; the graves are located in the high sections between. Some human bones having the green stain from metallic contact were found.

Artifacts: Only a few sherds were found, and all of these are black-ware with press molded designs. They appear to be L.I.P. in date.

Illustrations: Figure 14 a and b

References: None

PV 31-55

Local name: none

Cultural period: ?

Location: This small artificial mound is on the NE outskirts of the town of Moro about 600 meters NNW of the main plaza. The site is situated in the middle of fields and is close to a church along the NE road out of town. It lies at an altitude of 520 meters at the base.

Description: PV 31-55 is a small artificial mound which has a huge crater dug into the top, probably 10 meters or more deep. The base of the mound is perhaps 40 meters long and it rises about 30 meters high. Sherds are found scattered on the surface, but not in great quantity. No signs of any architecture are present.

Artifacts: Pottery was extremely rare and only plainware was found.

References: none

PV 31-56

Local name: Siete Huacas (Squier's Stone Works of Moro)

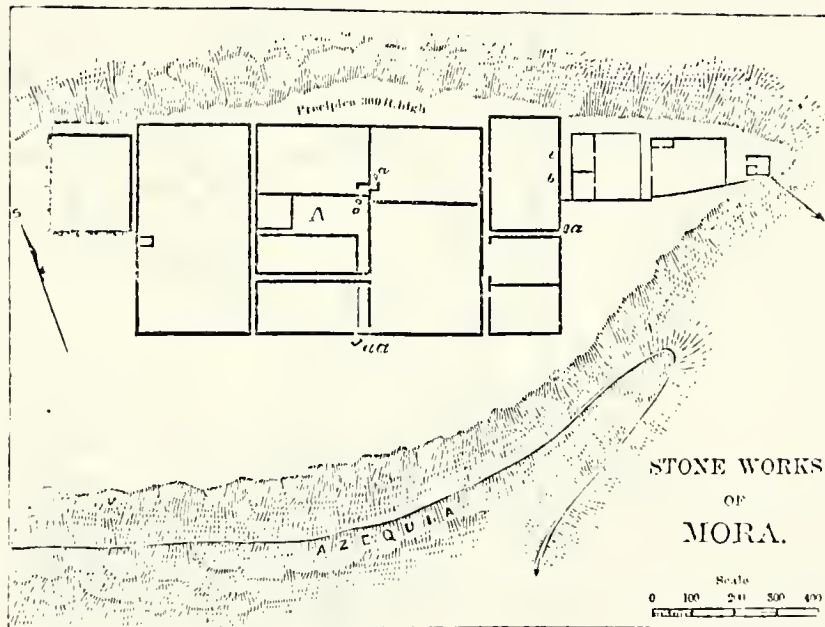
Cultural period: ?

Location: This huge site is situated on a high mountain plateau overlooking the upper reaches of the Rio Nepeña. It is 2.9 kilometers NNE of the town of Moro on the south side of the river. The base of the mountain on which the site is located lies at an altitude of 580 meters above sea level; the plateau is perhaps 80 to 100 meters higher than that. Siete Huacas can be reached by the road leading NE out of Moro at a distance of about 4 kilometers by road.

Description: Siete Huacas is a huge site consisting of a large complex of stone rooms, plazas and enclosures which are almost 1.0 kilometer in length. The site has been drawn in plan by Squier and described by a number of people, and I did not attempt

PV 31-56
SIETE HUACAS

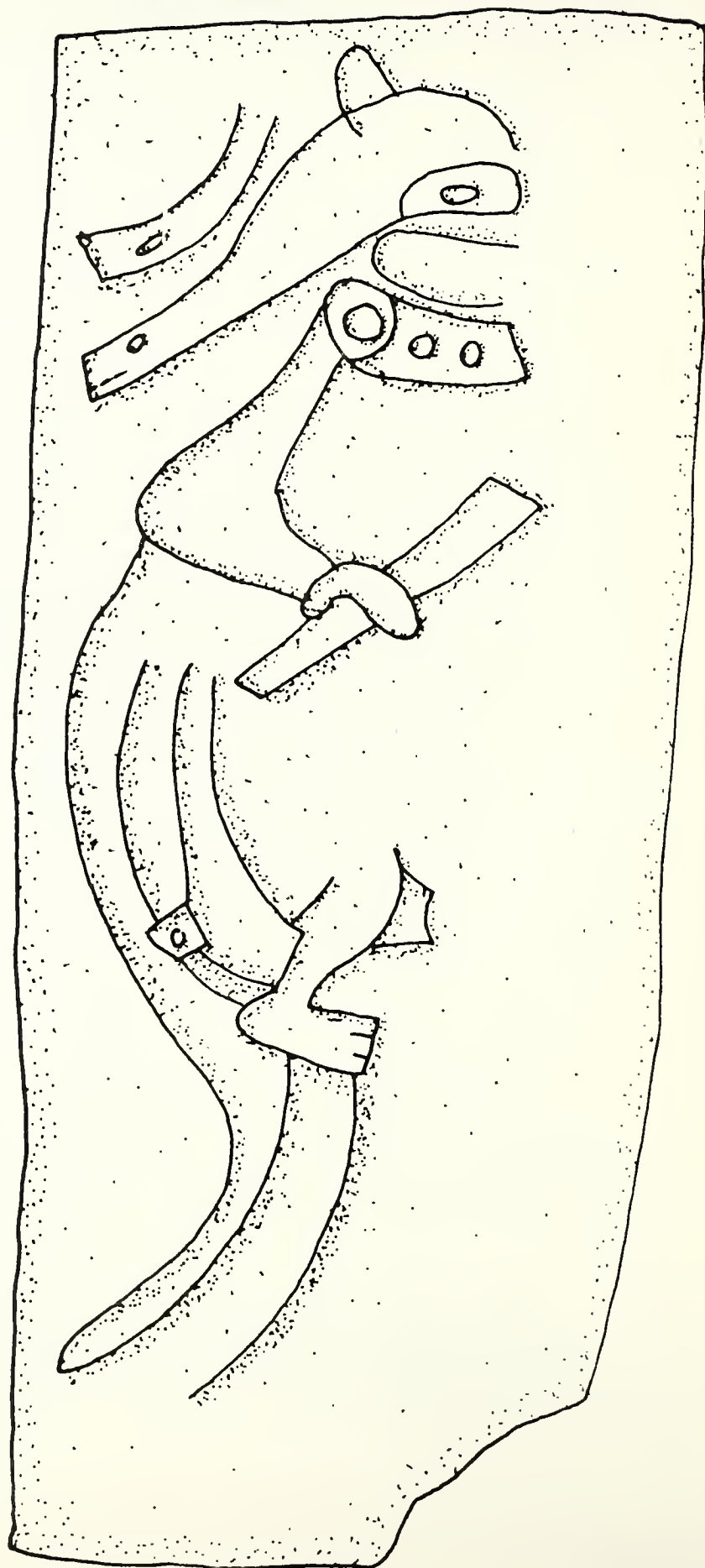
PLAN 10



From Squier, 1877, p. 207

PV 31-56
STONE CARVING

PLAN 11



NOT TO SCALE

to make any measurements. The walls are constructed of cut field stone in alternating layers of large and small rocks; small chunks of stone are used to fill in the gaps. At the entranceways and corners of the building the stone changes to very fine cut (granite?). Some huge lintels, finished and partially finished, are present on the site. One of these has a partially completed carving of a standing anthropomorphic creature, basically human but having a monkey's tail. The figure has hair ending in snakes' heads and he is holding a club in his right hand. No other carvings were located in spite of one account claiming that a carved condor was to be found here.

All of the rooms within this complex are very large, and therefore the purpose of the site was probably ceremonial. Surrounding the complex are the stone house foundations of humble dwellings, probably belonging to the commoners who lived on this site. No cemetery area was noted in the immediate vicinity.

Artifacts: A fair number of sherds were found here, mostly red plainware, but some were decorated with the circle and dot design and one was pattern burnished. It is possible that this site belongs to the E.H. but much more evidence is needed to confirm this.

Illustrations: Plate 5a and b; Figure 14c and d; Plans 10 and 11

References: Bennett, 1939, p. 17
 Engel, 1963, p. 33 and plate 32
 Horkheimer, 1965, p. 33
 Kosok, 1965, p. 207, plan and aerial photo
 Mejia Xesspe, 1963, in part with 1 photo
 Middendorf, 1893/95, tomo 2, p. 337
 Soriano Infante, 1941, p. 482
 Squier, 1877, pp. 206-208 with 1 plan

PV 31-57

Local name: none

Cultural period: ?

Location: There were several sites in the vicinity of Siete Huacas (PV 31-56) which could be seen from the mountain plateau but were inaccessible. This is one such case. The site is on a high mountain top about 800 meters SSE of Siete Huacas and 2.4 kilometers NNE of the town of Moro. The elevation of the site is undetermined.

Description: Only a few general remarks about this site can be hypothesized since it was not visited. It appears to be a fortification rising in at least two tiers and constructed of

stone. It is rectangular in shape and has very steep, impenetrable walls.

Artifacts: none

References: none

PV 31-58

Local name: none

Cultural period: ?

Location: This is another site near Siete Huacas located too high to allow investigation. The distance is so great that the investigator may even be mistaken in judging this to be a site. However, the form of the hilltop has the appearance of another fortress like PV 31-57. The site is on a mountain top 1.3 kilometers SE of Siete Huacas and 2.5 kilometers NE of Moro.

Description: From a distance this appears to be another stone-walled fortification. It cannot be seen on the aerial photograph, but many sites cannot. The details of construction are not known.

Artifacts: none

References: none

PV 31-59

Local name: Huancarpón

Cultural period: E.I.P.(?) (Recuay?)

Location: This large site is on a high mountain plateau overlooking the confluence of the Rios Nepeña and Salitre. It is about 4.1 kilometers NNE of the town of Moro and 600 meters NNE of Siete Huacas. It is separated by Siete Huacas by a deep ravine, but lies at approximately the same altitude. The side can be reached by the NE road out of Moro. Huancarpón is at an altitude of about 700 meters above sea level, and below are the fields of Limon.

Description: This is another huge site, which, like Siete Huacas, is about 1.0 kilometer long. The main part of the site is ceremonial in nature. There are two stone pyramids, low to be sure, but nonetheless of this shape. These are separated by

a sort of plaza and small construction between. The pyramid on the west end has two levels and that on the east 2 or three levels. There is a large room, partially depressed into the top, in the latter. The walls are of field stone construction with little in the way of fine cut stones.

Surrounding the ceremonial architecture is a large expanse of house foundations, especially in the SW part. These too are of stone, but they are in very poor condition. The whole plateau area is covered with these. Burials are located mainly within the Ceremonial sector.

Artifacts: Some very interesting pottery was collected at this site, the like of which has not appeared at any other site. Most of the sherds are painted, some in polychrome color, but these are red on white, dark red on orange, and white on red. The paste on many of the sherds is very light in color, almost a buff. This type of paste has not been found elsewhere. A tentative date of E.I.P. has been given on the basis of what few sherds were found.

Illustrations: Plate 6a and b; Figure 14e-j

References: Horkheimer, 1965, p. 33
Middendorf, 1891/95, tomo 2, p. 337

PV 31-60

Local name: none

Cultural period: ?

Location: This site is on a high mountain plateau 2.0 kilometers north of the town of Moro and 750 meters SW of Siete Huacas (PV 31-56). It is separated from Siete Huacas by a deep ravine, but it may be contemporary with it.

Description: This site was inadequately explored during the first season's work; because of the difficult terrain and lack of time, the site was not visited, but simply noted from the distance. It appears to be the same type of site as Siete Huacas. The main part is a rectangular enclosure of stone walls.

Artifacts: None

References: none

PV 31-61

Local name: none

Cultural period: ?

Location: This site is located on a large natural hill on the north side of the town of Moro, 600 meters from the town plaza. The site is on the east side of the road leading toward Siete Huacas and lies at an elevation of 530 meters. Several habitations and local fields are across the road.

Description: This is a small habitation site built on the slopes of a hill. The best preserved architecture is on the lower slopes, but the presence of sherds all the way to the top indicates that the entire place was occupied. A large stone wall of fieldstone bisects the lower rooms of the sites and leads up the hill; it is about 1.0 meter high today. The rooms are located on a flattened terrace of the hill, but they are badly destroyed. There are a few graves scattered over the side of the hill, yet no large cemetery was located. The area covered is 150 to 200 meters long.

Artifacts: The sherds from this site are interesting in that the flat circle and dot decoration is very common on both redware and unevenly fired blackware. A piece of blackware is incised with parallel lines. A circular piece of pottery which looks as if it were to be made into a spindle whorl was found as was a stone tool. The artifacts have an E.H. look to them, but nothing else on the site confirms this suspicion.

Illustrations: Figure 14k

References: none

PV 31-62

Local name: Quisque (2) (according to Rafael Levy)

Cultural period: M.H.

Location: The site is situated on the top and eastern base of a horseshoe shaped hill facing the fields of Quisque bajo in the mid valley floor. It is just past the bend in the road where it turns toward Motocachy hacienda. PV 31-63 is 3.7 kilometers SE of Tomeque and 5.0 kilometers SSE of Motocachy. It is a few hundred meters south of Virahuanca Hacienda and it is north of the Quebrada de Anto. A modern irrigation ditch cuts along the western edge of the hill.

Description: The site consists of two parts: the badly deteriorated remains of a fortress on the top of the hill, and a cemetery on the back side. The fortification has a few low stone walls and a terraced section on the top of the northern spur of the hills. The aerial photos show rectangular structures, but these do not appear prominently on the ground.

The most interesting part of the site was the cemetery, only partially looted, with an abundance of excellent M.H. pottery which had been left behind by huaqueros. There were perhaps 50 to 60 graves, each 1.0 meter or so in depth, round in shape, and usually lined with stone. There is a lot of stone laying on the surface of the ground, a fact which may have hidden the cemetery until recent times.

Artifacts: Large numbers of sherds were collected here, both painted and press molded. A few nice modeled pieces were collected, such as the Camarone. A tripod vessel in the collection of Rafael Levy is reported to have come from here.

References: none

PV 31-63

Local name: none

Cultural period: M.H.(?)

Location: This site is located in the shady foothills and slopes of Cerro Pierna Calzon on the northern side of the valley. It is 1.1 kilometers SSE of Hacienda Motocachy and only about 100 meters west of the main road connecting San Jacinto with Motocachy. The altitude of the site is about 480 meters above sea level. A modern house and fields lay between the road and the site.

Description: This is a small habitation area built on the slopes of a steep hill. Much of the architecture is in good condition, with field stone walls of houses standing to a height of 2 meters in some places. Below the houses is the cemetery area, having unlined graves not more than 1.0 to 2.0 meters in depth. Large natural rock outcrops jut out over the site. The construction goes all the way to the top of this small spur of the mountains.

Artifacts: Large quantities of sherds were collected on the site, but most appear to be utilitarian ware, with little in the way of decorated sherds. The circle and dot ware and press molding are very frequent here. In light of associations found in other sites, the date for PV 31-63 is probably M.H.

Illustrations: Figure 15a-c

References: none

PV 31-64

Local name: Paradones de Moro, Vinchamarca, Pincha Marca, or El Padrejon

Cultural Period: ?

Location: The Paradones of Moro is located along the secondary road between San Jacinto and Moro, approximately 700 meters west of the town of Moro. This road was not in active use during the summer of 1967, supposedly because floods had destroyed part of it. The site is a few hundred meters south of Cerro San Isidro. The road mentioned above cuts right through the site and there are houses of farmers located within its confines.

Description: This is a very impressive ruin covering an area of perhaps 300 meters long. Basically it consists of a large stone enclosure constructed of field stone. The walls are still 3 meters high in places and are very impressive, especially along the northern side. There are several entrance ways through this outer wall, and these are framed by very finely cut granite; this is true also for the corners of the enclosure. Squier visited the ruin in the 1860's and has drawn a relatively accurate plan of the site. Some of the features mentioned by Squier have disappeared, either by vandalism or by being covered up.

In the northwestern part of the ruin is a small mound of adobe which is surrounded by a double wall of stone. One of the entranceways through the walls of this enclosure is made of very nice stone with a huge heavy lintel weighing many tons. The nature of the small mound is hard to determine, for the road cuts through part of it, and there have been crosses and small shrines erected on the top of it by local peasants. There is no trace of the stairways mentioned by Squier as being in this sector, but these may have been destroyed or buried.

This ruin is very hard to see because corn fields and other obstructions cover most of it. To the south the walls are less impressive. Other internal construction within the large enclosed area may have existed, but very little of it is visible today.

Artifacts: Unfortunately no sherds worth mentioning were found on the site, and hence the date of this important ruin cannot be determined until some excavation takes place in the future.

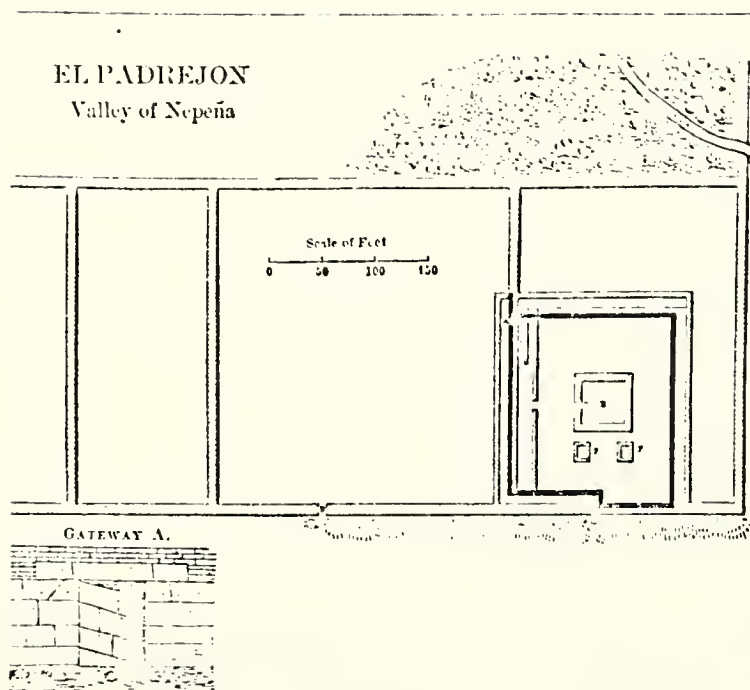
Illustrations: Plan 12

References: Bennett, 1939, p. 18
Horkheimer, 1965, p. 32
Mejia Xesspe, 1963, in part with 2 photos
Squier, 1877, pp. 205-206 with 1 plan
Tello, 1960, pp. 31, 33

PV 31-64

PLAN 12

PARADONES OF MORO



From Squier, 1877, p. 206

PV 31-65

Local name: none

Cultural period: M.H.

Location: This site is located on the top and sides of a high mountain on the south side of the Rio Vinchamarca. It is 3.0 kilometers SW of the town of Moro, near the secondary road between Moro and San Jacinto (not in use during the summer of 1967). There is a large farm complex on the SW side of the hill as well as the fields of Vinchamarca. The site lies at an elevation of 450 meters (base) and rises about 80 to 100 meters high.

Description: This is a large habitation site consisting of stone houses built on terraces ascending the steep sides of the mountain. Only a few of the structures are in good condition, but fieldstone and sherds litter the entire hillside. There is a large modern cross erected on the top of the site. Some of the rooms on the hillside are quite large.

Artifacts: Not many decorated sherds were found, but a portion of a face neck jar suggests a M.H. date for the ruins.

Illustrations: Figure 15f

References: none

PV 31-66

Local name: none

Cultural period: L.I.P.(?)

Location: This site is an artificial mound which is located in the present day stream bed of the Rio Nepena, outside of the cultivated area, 2.1 kilometers south of the Hacienda San Jacinto and west of the fortress of Quisque on the south side of the valley. The site has been badly damaged by the river which has cut right through it in former floods. A modern hut lies to the east and corn fields and the cane fields of Palenque to the south and west. The site lies at an elevation of 260 meters above sea level.

Description: This artificial mound of rectangular adobes has been cut in half by the river, exposing interior walls and ornamentation. The mound is about 80 to 100 meters long and about 20 meters wide at present; the original dimensions cannot be determined. Part of the mound is built on a cobble stone base. The walls, which jut out toward the river, are made of rectangular

adobes with river cobbles used as fill. In one place on the wall two small (.8 by .8 m.) niches were found; the plaster inside had been painted white, as had the plaster of the wall surrounding them. White was the only color noted on the plaster of the various rooms. There may have been a clay overhand on the niches like that of Punkuri alto, the site at the base of Cerro Caylan, and others.

Apparently the damage done to the site took place some time ago since there are huarango trees growing in the damaged part. The mound now stands about 4 to 5 meters high. This site is one of the few constructed of adobe this far up the valley.

Artifacts: No sherds were found here.

References: none

PV 31-67

Local name: none

Cultural period: ?

Location: This site is located on the south edge of the valley in the clearing directly opposite San Jacinto Hacienda. It is 2.8 kilometers south of San Jacinto and is east of the area called Estanque Palenque. This cemetery lies at an altitude of 260 meters and is on a flat sandy plain.

Description: This is a looted cemetery which apparently was excavated some time in the past, since the wind has blown sand over the site, leaving just a few minor depressions to give a hint of the nature of the site. A few sherds were found. There are about 40 looted graves, but the depth and nature of them is unknown.

Artifacts: The sherds discovered here are few in number, but they do suggest a possible M.H. date.

Illustrations: Figure 15g

References: none

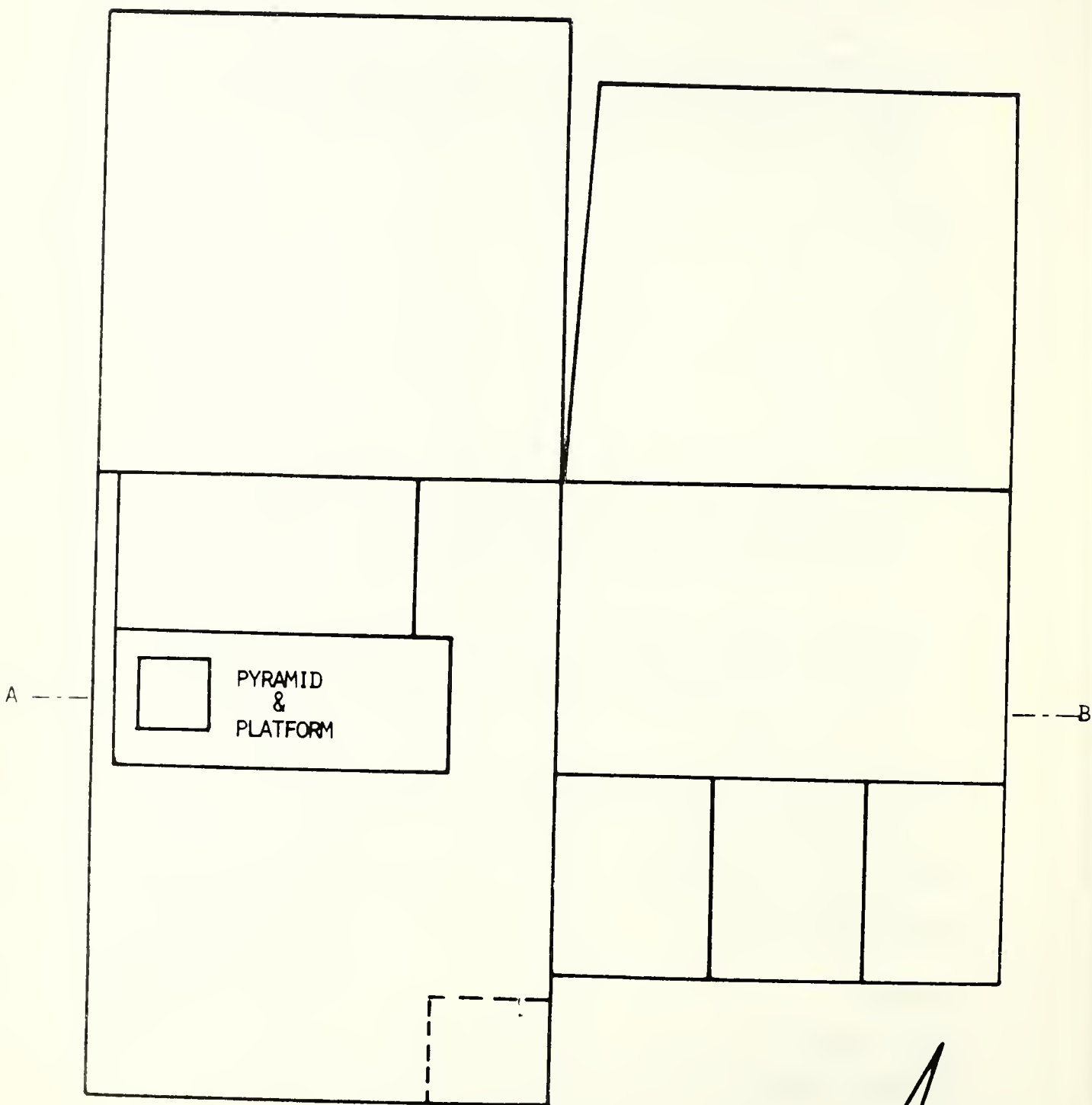
PV 31-68

Local name: none

Cultural period: ?

PV 31-68

PLAN 13



0 2 4 6 8 10 12

1/80

A

B

Location: This site is located on the western part of a sandy clearing directly opposite the Hacienda San Jacinto on the south side of the valley. It is 3.0 kilometers south of San Jacinto and is just east of Estanque Palenque at an elevation of 260 meters. It can be reached by the causeway road across the river from San Jacinto, and then walking east.

Description: PV 31-68 is a large habitation-ceremonial site. The central part of the ruins is a low pyramid with a flat terrace or platform extending to the east. This pyramid is constructed of rectangular adobes averaging 37 by 17 cm. and rises only 3 to 4 meters high. Surrounding this complex is a stone wall about 84 by 64 meters. Some rooms are present within the enclosure, and more are found on the outside, all of which are characterized by the use of fieldstone. A large open plaza area 63 by 64 meters lies north of this, facing the river. Several walls and possibly small mounds are located on the west side of the complex, and this is where most of the sherds collected were discovered. To the east is another enclosure with large rooms in the interior. The site is badly blown over by sand, and some of the walls are almost buried.

Artifacts: A number of sherds were collected, decorated with circle and dot and other non-distinctive decoration.

Illustrations: Figure 15h and i; Plan 13

References: none

PV 31-69

Local name: none

Cultural period: ?

Location: This is a small but very high artificial mound on the valley bottom in the field of San Gregorio. It is west of Panamarca (PV 31-38) and is 800 meters SW of Hacienda Capellania. There is a modern wattle and daub shrine built on the top. To the west is a similar mound called San Gregorio after the old hacienda located at its foot. This site is 100 meters above sea level at the base, and rises about 30 to 40 meters high.

Description: This site is an artificial mound constructed of rectangular adobes. The face of the mound is badly weathered, but sections are exposed so that the internal construction can be noted. No walls or buildings can be seen on the mound.

Artifacts: Sherds are practically non-existent on the surface and only one with decoration was found. This had the circle and dot form of decoration.

References: none

PV 31-70

Local name: none

Cultural period: ?

Location: This site is a small but high artificial mound located on the valley bottom in the field of San Gregorio, west of Pañamarca. The ruins of former San Gregorio Hacienda buildings are on the north edge of the mound. It is 1.3 kilometers SW of Capellania Hacienda and 400 meters SW of PV 31-69. The site lies at an altitude of about 100 meters (base) and rises about 25 to 30 meters high. The bottom of the mound is covered with heavy vegetation.

Description: This artificial mound of rectangular adobes covers an area of about 60 meters on its base. It is much eroded with little evidence of ancient structures on it. It is quite similar to PV 31-69 and probably is contemporaneous with it.

Artifacts: Practically no sherds were found on this site, and no information about the date could be determined.

References: none

PV 31-71

Local name: none

Cultural period: ?

Location: This cemetery is on the west side of a small rock outcrop in the field of San Gregorio on the valley bottom west of Panamarca. It is 1.3 kilometers SW of Capellania hacienda and 300 meters SSE of the old Hacienda San Gregorio, laying at an altitude of 90 meters.

Description: This is a small cemetery containing perhaps 40 looted graves over an area 30 meters long. The graves were lined with rectangular adobes and were between 1.0 and 2.0 meters deep; this is one of the few cemeteries to have authenticated grave lining. Textiles, white in color, were abundant, and preservation in this part of the valley seems to be quite good.

Artifacts: Decorated sherds were difficult to find, but a portion of a ring-base bowl was found which had a crude white slip on the exterior and interior. Textiles were also found.

References: none

PV 31-72

Local name: none

Cultural period: ?

Location: This large cemetery is situated on the northern side of a large natural hill on the valley bottom near the field of Choloque. It is 2.5 kilometers SE of Capellania hacienda and can be reached by hacienda dirt roads. It lies at an approximate elevation of 90 meters.

Description: PV 31-72 is a large looted cemetery of 100 to 150 graves which range in depth from 1.0 to 2.0 meters. Some of the graves may have been lined with stone, judging from the presence of this material on the surface. Preservation is good with many textile fragments being found.

Artifacts: Unfortunately little in the way of distinctive pottery was recovered from the surface of this site.

References: none

PV 31-73

Local name: ? (This site may be called Tres Marias. Michael Moseley bought some Recuay vessels from a huaquero near Pañamarca and was told they came from Tres Marias. This appears to be the only Recuay cemetery near Pañamarca and thus it is probable that this was the place referred to.)

Cultural period: E.I.P. (Recuay)

Location: This site is located on the SW side of a large natural hill facing the field of Choloque on the valley bottom west of Pañamarca. It is 2.6 kilometers SE of Capellania Hacienda and lies at an altitude of 80 meters (base). It can be reached by hacienda roads.

Description: This complex consists of two parts: a cemetery area at the base of the hill in a sandy area, and two pyramids or huacas on the top of the hill on either side of the cemetery. It is not known at this time if the huacas are contemporary with the cemetery, but for the purposes of recording the site it has been assumed. The cemetery contains about 80 to 100 looted graves, shallow in depth, and apparently recently looted, for a number of almost complete vessels had been left behind by huaqueros. The preservation here was quite good; some skulls wrapped in textiles were found, as well as pieces of orange textile. The graves were dug directly in the sand and were not lines as far as could be determined.

The ceremonial architecture on the site consists of two adobe pyramids, much eroded, but constructed of rectangular adobe. The structure to the north appears to be terraced. No buildings could be detected on the tops of these pyramids.

Artifacts: A cache of pottery was found which is in the Recuay style, including two almost complete vessels. One is a pseudo-negative painted pedestal base bowl and the other an open bowl with painted bowl in red on white. As mentioned above, textiles are common.

Illustrations: Figures 15j and k, 16a

References: none

PV 31-74

Local name: none

Cultural period: M.H.(?)

Location: This site is located on the southeastern end of a long natural hill on the southern edge of the valley. It is 2.2

kilometers SSW of Capellania Hacienda and 1.1 kilometer east of PV 31-73. It touches the field of San Gregorio on the north and the field of Pañamarca on the east. The southern end is touching the present bed of the Rio Nepeña. It lies at an altitude of 90 meters (base).

Description: This site consists of a small structure or pyramid of rectangular adobes situated on the southern and southeastern sides of this low hill. Below it, on the east side, is a small looted cemetery. The entire site is very small and does not cover more than 70 to 100 meters in length. The cemetery contains about 30 to 40 looted graves, all 1.0 meter or so in depth. They do not seem to be lined.

Artifacts: A fair amount of sherds were picked up from the surface, but the surfaces of many had weathered away due to surface moisture. The assemblage is unusual in that almost all of the sherds are of red paste, many with a crude white wash on the exterior surface. One was painted in a geometric design in white on red. Another has incised and modeled eyes, probably part of a face-neck jar. For this reason it is thought that the site may be M.H., but an E.I.P. date cannot be ruled out.

Illustrations: Figure 16b

References: none

PV 31-75

Local name: none

Cultural period: ?

Location: The site is a cemetery located on the western side of a low rock outcrop on the valley bottom west of Pañamarca in the field of San Gregorio. It is 1.1 kilometer SW of Capellania Hacienda and is south of PV 31-69 and east of PV 31-71. It can be reached by hacienda roads and lies at an elevation of 90 meters above sea level.

Description: This site is a small looted cemetery with about 40 exposed graves. It has been partly destroyed by plowing. The graves are shallow, less than 1.0 meter and were dug into sand and gravel. It covers an area of less than 40 meters in length.

Artifacts: No sherds were found on this site.

References: none

PV 31-76

Local name: none

Cultural period: ?

Location: This site is located on the top and sides of a large natural hill which is an extension of the Cerro Campana running into the valley bottom. It is 1.1 kilometers ENE of Hacienda Huacatambo and is directly on the north side of the road to San Jacinto Hacienda. A large reservoir is situated on the eastern side of the hill, as is the area known as Estanque Limas. The base of the site is 70 meters above sea level, but the hill rises about 30 to 40 meters above this.

Description: This complex consists of a large terraced pyramid on the central peak of a large natural hill near the north edge of the valley. The material for construction is stone, but small adobes were found in the refuse, indicating that the stone may have only been at the base of structures. There are three to four terraces on the eastern slope of this pyramid; the west slope is steep natural rock and does not appear to be terraced. Heavy layers of refuse cover parts of the eastern slope down toward the modern reservoir; in this layer was found vegetable material, fiber rope, shell of many types, and pieces of pottery and adobe. There were probably houses on the sides of this hill, and we cannot consider the site to be completely ceremonial. One small structure has been cleared by huaqueros and measures about 1.5 by 1.5 meters. The walls of this house are also made of stone.

The foothills of the western side are covered with looted cemeteries in several sections. Sherds were rare here as they were on the habitation area. Textiles, gourds, and a vegetable fiber bag were found. The graves number over 250 in all and are shallow, less than 1.0 meter in many cases, although the absolute depth is difficult to determine in a situation of great looting.

Artifacts: Decorated sherds were practically absent and for this reason no date can be determined. A list of other artifacts found is included in the descriptive section.

Illustrations: Figure 16c-e

References: none

PV 31-77

Local name: none

Cultural period: ?

Location: This site is situated in the sandy foothills of Cerro Campana on the north edge of the valley. It is on the east side of the hill behind the Huacatambo hacienda about 300 meters north of the roadcut. The site is at an elevation of 60 meters above sea level.

Description: The site is a triangular shaped looted cemetery of about 200 exposed graves. These are about .5 to 1.0 meter in depth and were dug directly into the sand. Textiles and gourds are present but not distinguishing. The site has been used for dumping in recent years.

Artifacts: No pottery except a few plainware pieces were found here.

References: none

PV 31-78

Local name: none

Cultural period: M.H.(?)

Location: The site is on the sandy foothills of Cerro Campana on the north side of the valley 600 meters NNE of Huacatambo Hacienda and the roadcut. It is on the eastern side of a group of hills quite some distance from the edge of cultivation; it has an altitude of 60 meters above sea level.

Description: PV 31-78 is a looted cemetery of 150 to 200 graves, most less than 1.0 meter deep. The cemetery is split into two parts by a hilly projection, but it all seems to be contemporaneous.

Artifacts: The one or two decorated sherds found here suggest a M.H. date, but this is only speculative at this point until the pottery chronology can be worked out for the valley.

References: none

PV 31-79

Local name: none

Cultural period: M.H., L.I.P.

Location: This site is in the exact center of a large sandy clearing between Huacatambo hacienda and the hills containing PV 31-76 on the north edge of the valley, between two projections of Cerro Campana. It is 800 meters NE of the Huacatambo roadcut and lies at an altitude of 60 meters.

Description: Here we have another looted cemetery, so common in this part of the valley. The site contains about 300 graves about 1.0 to 1.5 meters deep and are dug into the sand. The area covered is about 75 by 100 meters. Several mandibles with green metallic stain were seen.

Artifacts: A large number of decorated sherds were collected on this site, all of which fall into the M.H. and the L.I.P. These include painted varieties as well as press molded.

Illustrations: Figure 16f-i, 17a

References: none

PV 31-80

Local name: none

Cultural period: ?

Location: This site is on the sandy northern edge of the valley 700 meters NW of the Huacatambo Hacienda roadcut. The site faces the field of Cunchen and is at an altitude of 50 meters above sea level. It is reached by a desert road which crosses over a group of hills north of the hacienda.

Description: PV 31-80 is a looted cemetery of approximately 200 graves, each about 1.0 meter in depth. Some of the skulls found here are stained green from metallic sources. A number of textiles were found, the most elaborate being decorated with stripes. A stone that had been perforated was also discovered.

Artifacts: Sherds were rare on this site; some blackware pieces were found, one having a horizontal strap handle suggesting a L.I.P. date. Stone tools or weapons (perforated stone) and textiles were also found.

Illustrations: Figure 17b

References: none

PV 31-81

Local name: none

Cultural period: M.H.

Location: Located in a sandy clearing on the north side of the valley, this site is between two projections of the Cerro Campano, on the east side of the clearing just west of a small

rise. It is 900 meters NE of the Huacatambo Hacienda roadcut and 800 meters NW of PV 31-76 at an altitude of 60 meters.

Description: This is a small looted cemetery of 100 to 125 graves, each less than 1.0 meter deep, from all indications. They are dug directly into the sand with no lining. A few of the bones exhibit green metallic stains. The area covered is about 70 by 30 meters.

Artifacts: A large number of sherds were found on the surface of the cemetery, most of which are good M.H. pieces; some may go into the L.I.P., but this cannot be determined for sure until the exact chronology of the pottery styles has been worked out. In addition a few textiles and gourds were collected.

Illustrations: Figure 17c-g

References: none

PV 31-82

Local name: none

Cultural period: M.H.

Location: This cemetery is on the northwest side of the hills containing the large site PV 31-76 on the north side of the valley in the eastern part of a clearing between two projections of Cerro Campana. The site is 1.2 kilometers NE of the Huacatambo roadcut and lies at an altitude of 60 meters above sea level. It must be reached by the road behind Huacatambo over the desert.

Description: The site is a looted cemetery of about 150 graves, some of which are more than 2.0 meters in depth. The pits were dug in the sand and apparently were unlined. Some of the bones found have the green metallic stain and a few skulls have occipital flattening.

Artifacts: Some good quality M.H. sherds were discovered here, including a very nice fragment of a face-neck jar with black on white painting such as that associated with the modeled animals (L.I.P.?).

Illustrations: Figure 17h and i

References: none

PV 31-83

Local name: none

Cultural period: M.H.

Location: Situated very close to PV 31-82, this cemetery is also on the north edge of the valley in a sandy clearing between two spurs of the Cerro Campana. It is 1.3 kilometers NE of the Huacatambo Hacienda roadcut and directly north of the hills containing PV 31-76. It lies at an altitude of 60 meters and is a fair distance from any cultivated fields.

Description: This isolated cemetery contains approximately 200 looted graves of a depth of between .5 and 1.0 meter. None appear to be lined. Some bones show a staining by metals, and a few skulls have occipital flattening. This site may simply be an extension of PV 31-82, but since this is not clear, they were separated.

Artifacts: Sherds of M.H. type were found here but not in any quantity. A few plain colored fragments of textiles were also discovered.

References: none

PV 31-84

Local name: none

Cultural period: ?

Location: This site is on the north edge of the valley in the sandy area at the foot of Cerro Campana. It is 1.6 kilometers NE of the Huacatambo Hacienda Roadcut and is directly north of the reservoir near PV 31-76. It lies at an altitude of 70 meters and is reached by desert roads behind it leading to Huacatambo.

Description: This site is a combination habitation site and cemetery. The habitaion area has one large stone structure approximately 18 by 18 meters in which are five large rooms (see sketch). A few walls and another large room, 10 by 5 meters, are found to the east and north. The walls are made of flat fieldstone, some of which may have been flattened on one face, set in mud mortar. The walls are standing to a height of 1.5 meters today.

Looted graves surround the site, and these range in depth from 1.0 to 1.5 meters and were dug directly into the sand. Little in the way of sherds or other artifacts were found here.

Artifacts: No sherds were collected on this site.

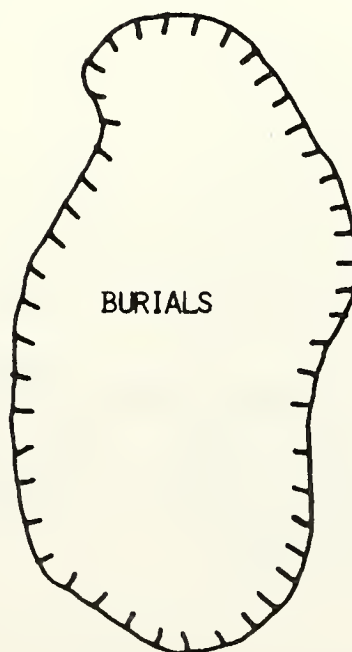
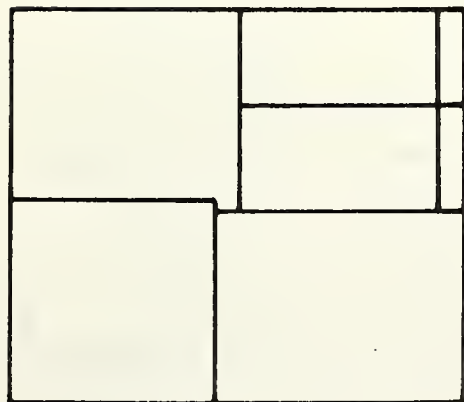
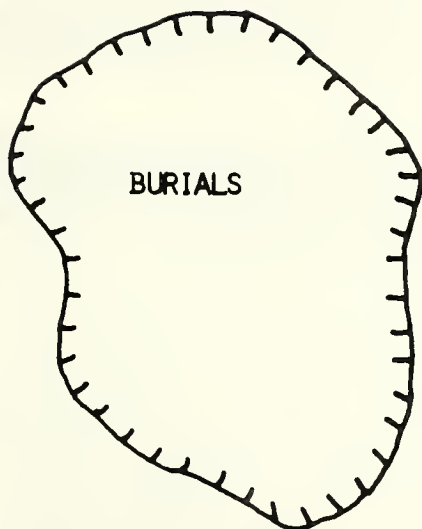
PV 31-84

PLAN 14



0 2 4 6 8 10 12M

1/80



Illustrations: Plan 14

References: none

PV 31-85

Local name: none

Cultural period: M.H.(?)

Location: This site is situated on the north edge of the valley on the eastern side of a small clearing in the foothills of a hilly projection. It is 2.4 kilometers NE of Huacatambo Hacienda roadcut and 1.1 kilometers north of PV 31-76. The site lies at an elevation of 70 meters and is not too distant from the Estanque Limas.

Description: This is a small cemetery of 50 looted graves located on a sloping area. The graves are shallow, less than 1.0 meter, and are placed directly into the sand. Some skulls have a green metallic stain in the area of the mouth, and skulls show occipital flattening.

Artifacts: Practically no pottery was found at this site, with the exception of a black cooking pot with vertical handles attached from the body to the rim. The rim is decorated with applique fillets with incised vertical lines.

Illustrations: Figure 18a

References: none

PV 31-86

Local name: none

Cultural period: M.H.

Location: This cemetery is on the sandy northern edge of the valley bordering the field of Caylan. It is 2.5 kilometers NE of Huacatambo Hacienda roadcut and 1.5 kilometers north of PV 31-76. The site lies at an approximate elevation of 80 meters above sea level.

Description: This is a small looted cemetery of 50 graves or so, 1.0 to 1.5 meters deep. A few rectangular adobes laying on the surface suggest that some of the graves may have been lined. A few of the skulls exhibit the characteristic green stain produced by metallic contact. The whole area covered by the cemetery is 20 by 20 meters.

Artifacts: Sherds are equally divided between blackware and redware; most appear to be M.H. in date, but some may fall into the L.I.P.

Illustrations: Figure 18b-e

References: none

PV 31-87

Local name: none

Cultural period: ?

Location: This large site is located on the sandy northern edge of the valley between Cerro Campana and Cerro Caylan. It is 3.0 kilometers NE of the Huacatambo Hacienda roadcut and faces the field of Caylan. To the east is a colonial period kiln site. The site lies at an altitude of about 80 meters.

Description: This is a huge looted cemetery of about 1500 graves, separated into several sections. The graves vary in depth from 1.0 to 2.0 meters, and none appears to be lined with any material. It looks as if many of the bodies were buried with a vessel full of corn, for in many of the looted graves piles of corn are present. The cobs are 8 to 9 cm. long and generally have 7 rows. The ground here is littered with shells, so many in spots that it looks like a shell mound; but these are only superficial. A piece of crumpled metal was found on the site, the only such artifact found by me the entire summer. Many of the skulls and long bones have green metallic stains. The cemetery has been divided into a west, central and east sector. The habitation area to which these burials belong is very enigmatic. In some parts of the cemetery thick layers of refuse are found, indicating that the people may have actually lived on this spot also. Some upright posts in the western sector of the cemetery appear to be modern or colonial, but they may be contemporaneous with the cemetery.

Artifacts: A fair amount of pottery was located, but little was decorated due to poor preservation on the site. A large number of the sherds were ring-base vessels in red and black paste. A pathological hand was discovered which had the ends of the finger bones eaten away and some of the bones fused.

References: none

PV 31-88

Local name: none

Cultural period: M.H.

Location: This site is on the southwestern slopes of Cerro Caylan in an ascending sandy area near the edge of cultivation. The site is blocked from the valley itself by a rise of hills which terminates in an old Colonial kiln site. It is about 3.8 kilometers NE of the Huacatambo road cut, and it lies at an elevation of about 80 meters (base).

Description: PV 31-88 is a small looted cemetery of about 100 graves on the steep slopes of a hill. The graves are unlined and are less than 1.0 meter in depth. Two complete cooking pots were found with strap handles, applique snakes decorated with circle and dot designs -- which suggests a M.H. date.

Artifacts: Aside from the two cooking vessels mentioned above, painted sherds with M.H. designs were found on this site.

Illustrations: Figure 18f and g

References: none

PV 31-89

Local name: none

Cultural period: ?

Location: This cemetery is on the north edge of the valley about 3.6 kilometers NE of the Huacatambo Hacienda roadcut. The site is right on the edge of cultivation of the Caylan field and is on the western end of a hilly projection that runs along the edge of cultivation. An old Colonial kiln site was built directly on top of this site, and there is some mixing of cultural items. It lies at an altitude of 80 meters.

Description: This is another looted cemetery having about 150 graves, each between 1.0 and 1.5 meters in depth. The surface of the site is littered with slag and burned clay and pottery of the colonial kiln site that was built on top. There are two large kilns with curved interiors on the eastern end of the site. Thick layers of refuse can be seen in the cemetery, but this may be associated with the colonial occupation here. The area covered is 50 by 50 meters.

Artifacts: No sherds were collected on this site because of the mixing.

References: none

PV 31-90

Local name: none

Cultural period: ?

Location: This site is in a sandy area at the northern edge of the valley near the foothills of Cerro Caylan. It is separated from the field of Caylan by a ridge of hills running parallel to the valley bottom. It is 3.7 kilometers NE of the Huacatambo Hacienda roadcut and 2.5 kilometers west of Capellania Hacienda. The site is about 80 meters above sea level.

Description: This looted cemetery of 75 to 80 graves have very little in the way of cultural materials on the surface. The graves are shallow, as is typical of the area.

Artifacts: No artifacts were collected on this site.

References: none

PV 31-91

Local name: none

Cultural period: ?

Location: The site is located on the steep southern slopes of Cerro Caylan on the north edge of the valley, 3.9 kilometers NE of the Huacatambo Hacienda roadcut and 2.2 kilometers west of Capellania Hacienda. A road curves off just to the east of the site. The elevation of the area is about 80 meters.

Description: This is a very small looted cemetery, not visited because of its inaccessability. It was viewed from above and there are probably not more than 20 graves here.

Artifacts: None were collected.

References: none

PV 31-92

Local name: none

Cultural period: ?

Location: This site is located on the sandy northern edge of the valley, 300 meters north of the Huacatambo roadcut, on the same side of the hills as the hacienda buildings. It lies at an altitude of 60 meters and is close to the field of Cunchen. The

site has been used as a dump site in recent years.

Description: This is a large looted cemetery of between 500 and 600 graves covering an area of 500 by 50 meters. The original depth of the pits cannot be determined accurately because they were looted quite some time ago and sand and refuse from the dumping has filled in all of the holes. Some rectangular adobes laying on the surface suggest that some of the graves were lined.

Artifacts: Although a fair number of textiles were found (some of which may be modern), no sherds were discovered. This was due to many factors including its proximity to the hacienda which makes it a prime area for picking over the surface by children, the weathering of the surface, and the dumping activity.

References: none

PV 31-93

Local name: none

Cultural period: M.H.(?)

Location: PV 31-93 is on the northern edge of the valley on a sandy plain about 1.0 kilometer NW of the Huacatambo Hacienda road-cut. It is on the fringes of Cerro Campana at an altitude of 60 meters above sea level.

Description: This large site consists of three separated areas of habitation with cemetery areas between. The relationship between this site and that of the Huacatambo ruin (PV 31-94) and a similar ruin (PV 31-95) is unknown at this time, although there are certain similarities between them.

The habitation areas are lettered A through C, but will be discussed in general terms. Most of the construction is of rectangular adobe set in mud mortar, but there are some walls of wattle and daub. Traces of cane roofing and wooden beams of branches are scattered over the site. Huaqueros have dug deeply into some of the rooms looking for treasure, and some of these holes exceed 7 meters in depth.

The number of graves in the cemetery was not determined, but these average 1.0 meter deep. Sherds were discovered in this area and most are M.H. in date.

Artifacts: Sherds, a wooden weaving implement, and textile fragments with a stripe design all were collected on the site.

References: none

PV 31-94

Local name: Huacatambo, Tambo Warpo

Cultural period: ?

Location: This site is on the western edge of a large sandy plain on the northern side of the valley, 1.8 kilometers NW of the Huacatambo Hacienda roadcut. The back of the site touches a rocky extension of the Cerro Campana. Huacatambo is about 50 meters above sea level and is near the field of Cunchen.

Description: The Huacatambo ruin is a large complex of adobe walled rooms, plazas and courtyards. The plan made by Squier in the 1860's is quite accurate, and a pacing of the exterior walls demonstrated that his measurements were accurate to within a meter or two. The walls are made of rectangular adobes which have been plastered over in most areas. Traces of red paint and perhaps other colors can be seen in several places. Several rooms in the complex are decorated with niches in the walls, these measuring 26 inches wide, 29 inches high and 28 inches deep on the average. They are not usually in even rows on the walls but at different elevations. Some of the walls are still standing to a good height, but nowhere are they 20 feet tall as claimed by Squier. The area covered by the site is about 450 by 250 feet.

Artifacts: Unfortunately, in spite of its size, no significant sherds were found on this site, so dating remains a chief problem.

Illustration: Plate 10a; Plan 15

References: Bennett, 1939, p. 18
 Garcia Rosell, 1942, pp. 82-83
 Horkheimer, 1965, p. 29-30
 Ishida and others, 1960, p.178-179
 Mejia Xesspe, 1956, p. 330
 Soriano Infante, 1941, p. 265
 Squier, 1877, pp. 188-189 with one plan

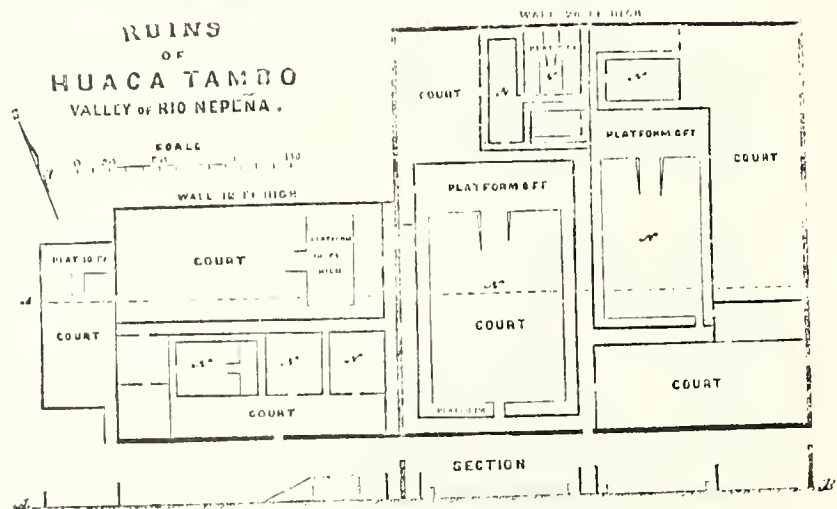
PV 31-95

Local name: none

Cultural period: ?

Location: This site is in the center of a large sandy plain on the north edge of the valley between the arms of the Cerro Campana. It is 1.5 kilometers NW of the Huacatambo Hacienda roadcut and 400 meters NE of the Huacatambo ruin. A small hill lies to the north and the field of Cunchen 500 meters to the south. The site lies at an altitude of 50 meters.

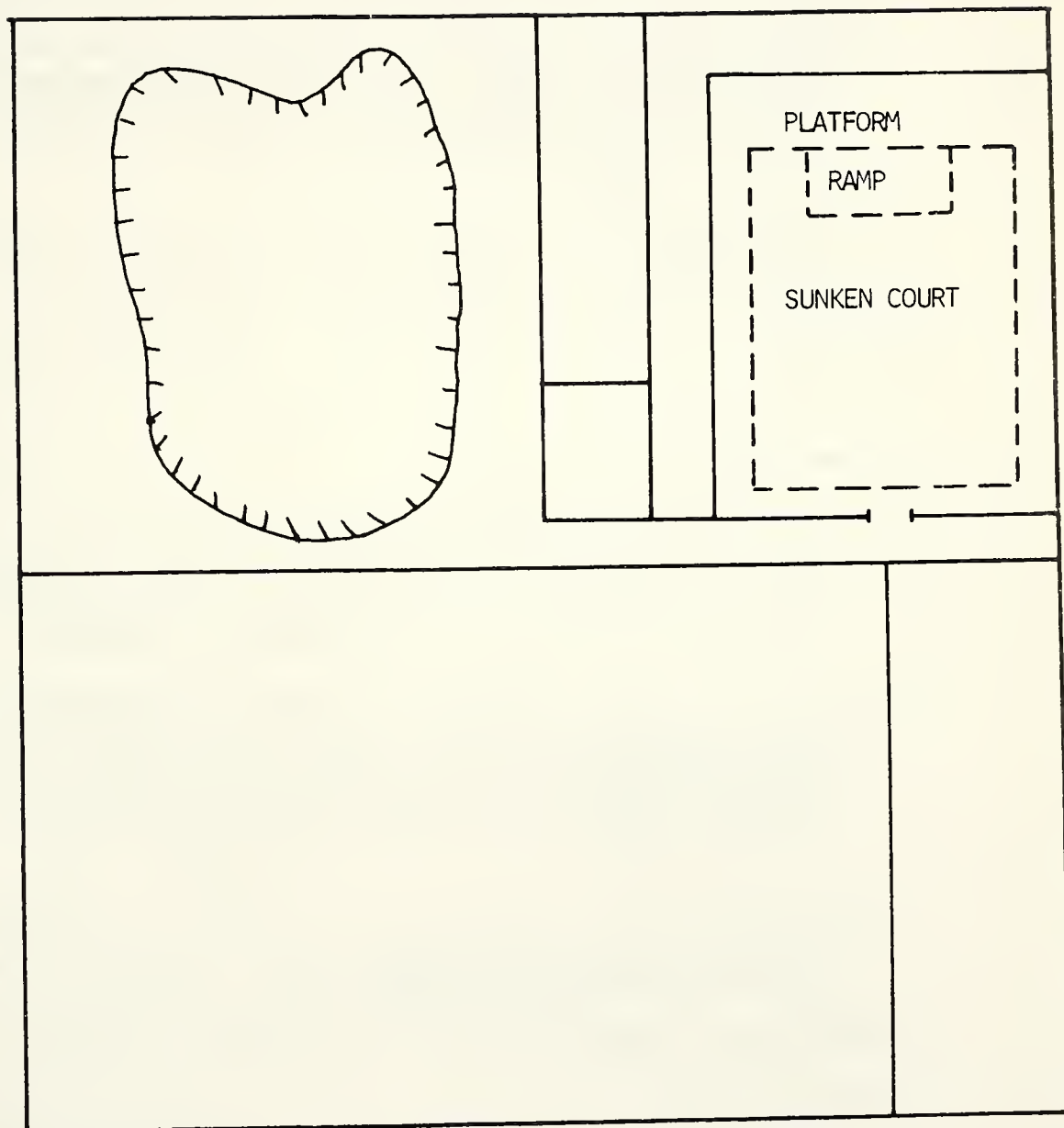
HUACATAMBO



From Squier, 1877, p. 199

PV 31-95

PLAN 16



0 2 4 6 8 10M

1/80

Description: This is a large rectangular enclosure constructed of rectangular adobes covering an area of 47 by 50 meters. Within the rectangle are rooms and courtyards including one court with a sunken area surrounded by a narrow platform on four sides and a ramp leading up to the raised area. The walls are quite thick in spots, over 1.0 meter. The highest walls only stand 2 or 3 meters in altitude. One of the rooms at the western end has a huge crater dug in the center.

Artifacts: Practically no sherds were found on this site, and the dating is much in doubt. There are similarities between this site and the Huacatambo ruin (PV 31-94) as well as PV 31-93; all of these may be contemporary.

Illustrations: Plan 16

References: none

PV 31-96

Local name: none

Cultural period: ?

Location: This site is situated on the top and east side of a small natural hill in a sandy plain on the north edge of the valley. It is 1.6 kilometers NW of the Huacatambo roadcut and 100 meters north of PV 31-95; the Huacatambo ruin lies 500 meters to the west. This site is at an altitude of 50 meters.

Description: The site is basically a cemetery which is located at the eastern foot of the hill. It contains about 40 to 50 looted graves, some of which had been recently looted. These were dug directly into the sand with no apparent lining. The hill above is covered with sherds, but no traces of architecture were found.

Artifacts: Sherds found on this site include the circle and dot decoration and a ring base bowl with a white slip on the exterior. A large cooking implement made of wood was discovered as well as a complete cooking pot.

Illustrations: Figure 19a

References: none

PV 31-97

Local name: none

Cultural period: M.H.(?), L.I.P.(?)

Location: This site is in a sandy area of the foothills of Cerro Campana on the north side of the valley. It is on the west side of a group of hills separating it from the Huacatambo ruin. It is 1.9 kilometers WNW of the Huacatambo Hacienda roadcut and 1.6 kilometers east of the Pan American Highway at an altitude of 50 meters above sea level.

Description: This large looted cemetery contains over 1000 graves, some dug to a depth of 2.0 to 2.5 meters, but the majority falling around 1.0 meter. The proximity of the site to the Huacatambo ruin suggests that it may have been the burial ground for the people of that settlement. Stone walls can be seen on the hills to the east of the site.

Artifacts: Pottery was very abundant on this site. Some of the sherds are painted with white designs on red background. Others are blackware. It is possible that several periods are represented here. Gourds, textiles, and other perishable items are frequent. Some of the skeletons have bones stained green from metals.

Illustrations: Figure 19b-f

References: none

PV 31-98

Local name: none

Cultural period: M.H.

Location: This site is on a hilly area of the north edge of the valley about 2.1 kilometers west of the Huacatambo Hacienda roadcut and 1.1 kilometer east of the Pan American Highway. The site is on the west side of a sandy hill and faces the field of Tambohuarpa-Cunchen. It lies at an altitude of 40 meters.

Description: This is a small looted cemetery of 20 looted graves, all freshly dug. The huaquero left behind a complete M.H. necked jar. The graves are very shallow, .5 meter in most cases and dug directly into the sand. Some of the bones have green stains.

Artifacts: The pottery includes a complete vessel described above as well as sherds.

Illustrations: Figure 19g and h

References: none

PV 31-99

Local name: none

Cultural period: L.I.P.

Location: This site is located on the sandy hills of the north edge of the valley, about 2.15 kilometers west of the Huacatambo Hacienda roadcut and 1.0 kilometers east of the Pan American Highway. It is slightly east of the large ruin of PV 31-100 and lies at an altitude of 40 meters above sea level.

Description: PV 31-99 is a small looted cemetery containing about 40 to 70 graves dug to a depth of between 1.0 and 1.5 meters. The surface of the ground is littered with rectangular adobes around some of the graves, suggesting that some were lined; but the majority seem to have been dug directly in the sand. Several complete pottery vessels were found which had been left behind by careless huaqueros (see description below) as well as gourds covered with cloth. A mummy head, partially wrapped in cloth, as well as small infant or embryo skulls were found. These were among the best preserved human remains in the valley. The adobe lined graves seem to be clustered more toward the southern end of the cemetery, and the presence of cane and what appears to be refuse implies that possibly there was some habitation on this spot.

Artifacts: Three complete pottery vessels were found near a freshly dug group of graves, two of which are probably from the same gravelot. All three are blackware, and two have press-molded designs. One of the vessels (the one with pushed out bumps) contained corn kernels while another one held other food.

References: none

PV 31-100

Local name: none

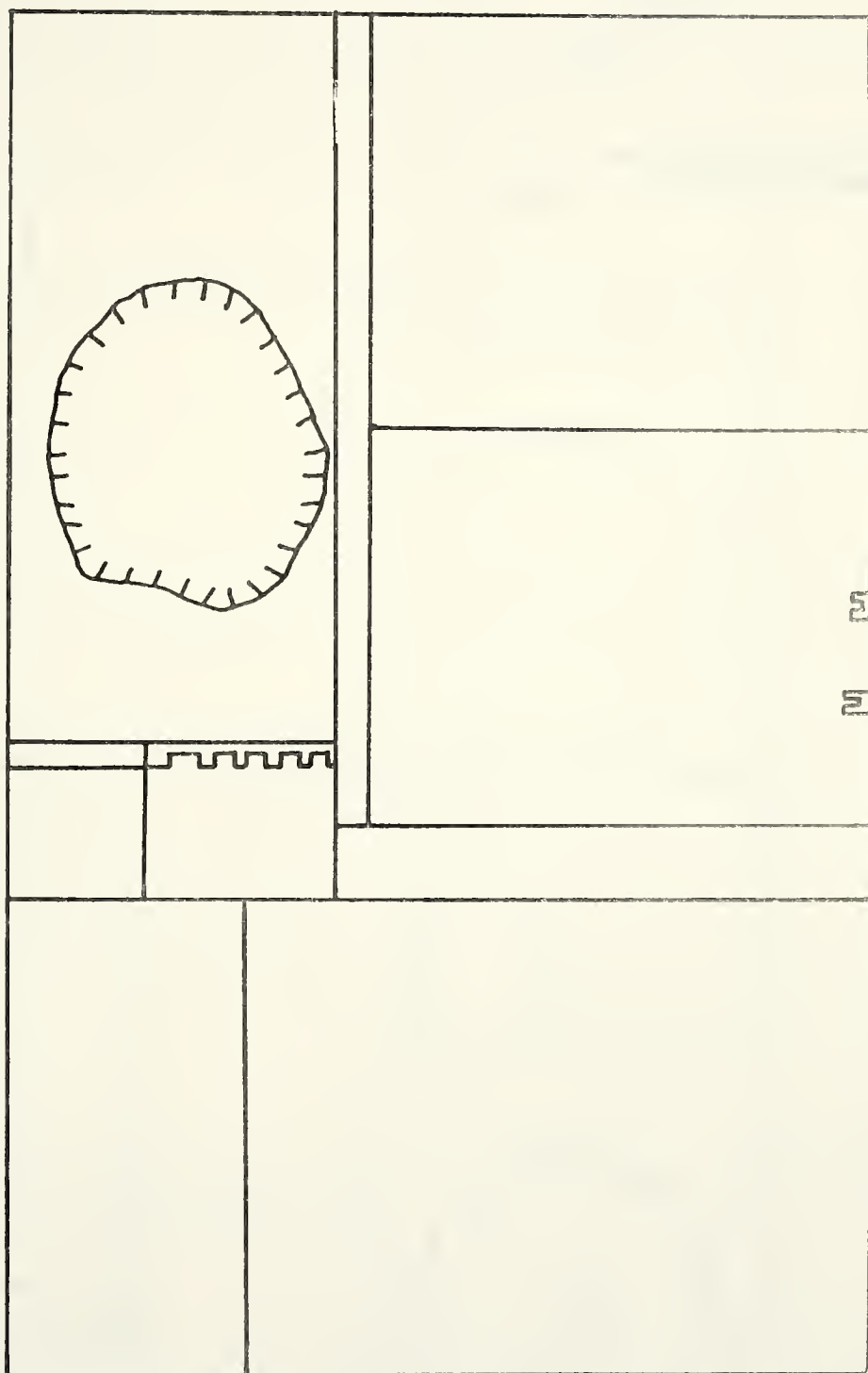
Cultural period: L.I.P.(?)

Location: This is a very large site located across the first set of hills east of the Pan American Highway on the north edge of the valley. The site itself is in a sandy hilly area 2.2 kilometers west of the Huacatambo Hacienda roadcut and 700 meters east of the Pan American. It lies at an elevation of about 40 meters above sea level.

Description: This site consists of three major adobe complexes (lettered A, B and C), two smaller structures also of adobe, and a cemetery area scattered among the aforementioned.

PV 31-100
BUILDING A

PLAN 17



0 2 4 6 8m



1/80

PV 31-100
BUILDING B

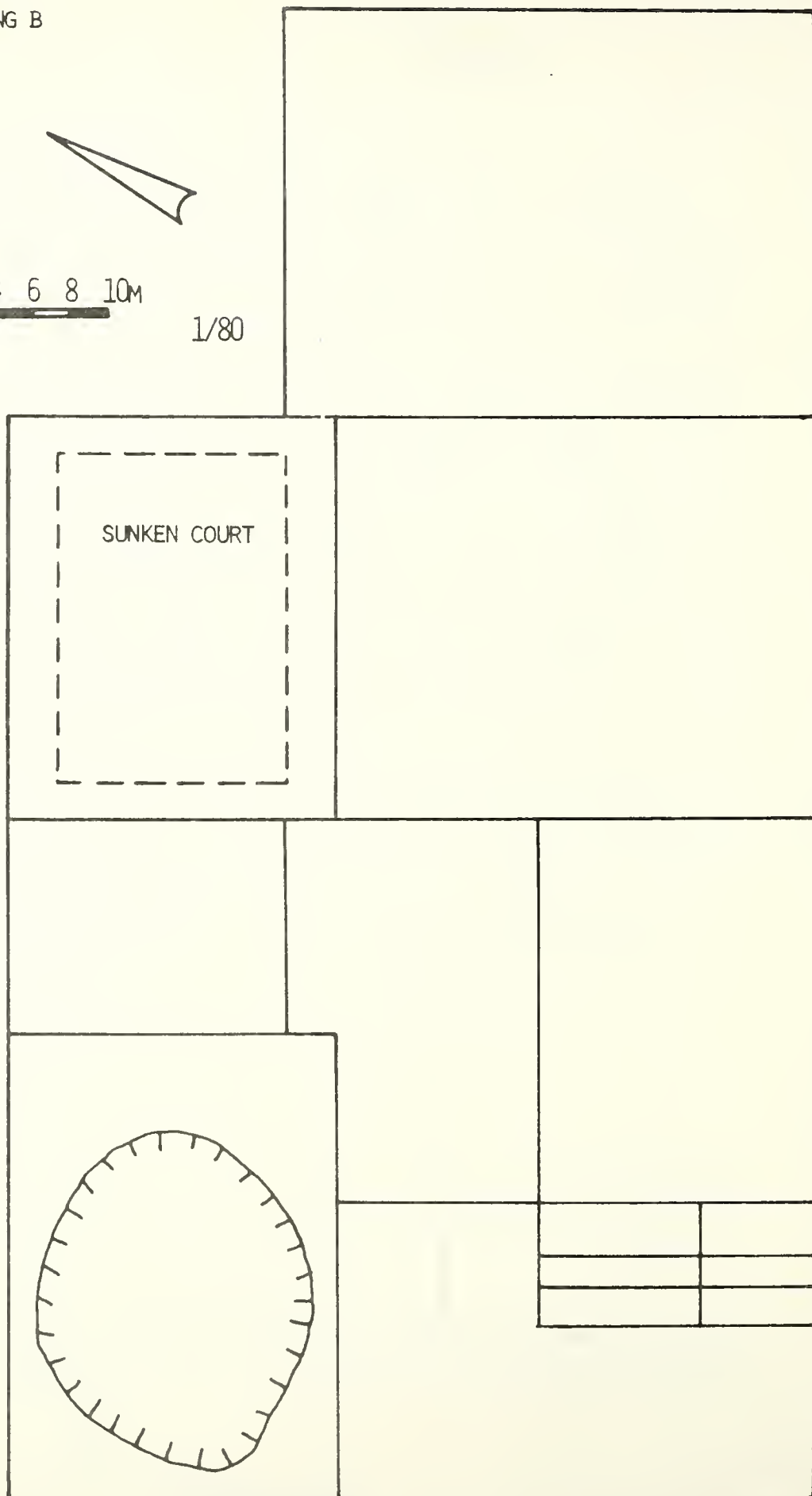
PLAN 18



0 2 4 6 8 10M

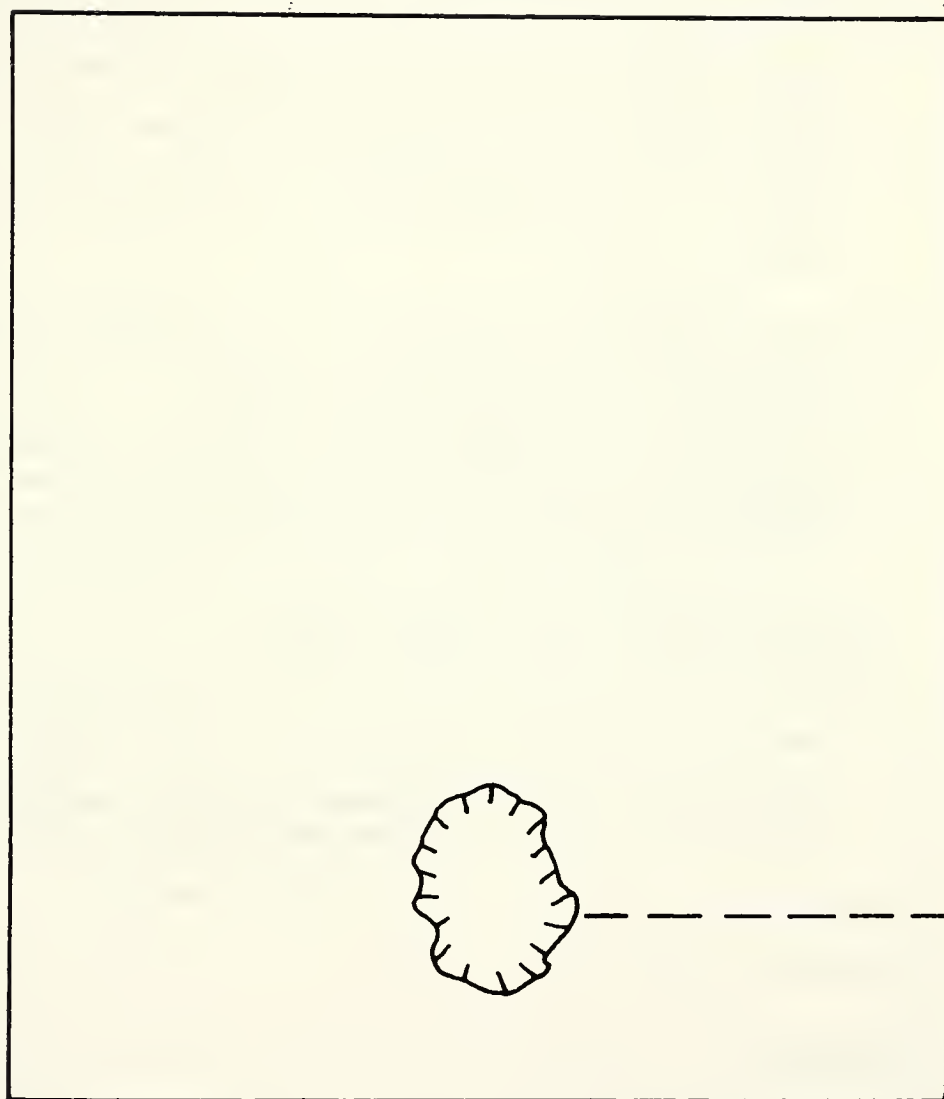


1/80



PV 31-100
BUILDING C

PLAN 19



0 2 4 6 8 10 12M



1/80

Building A measures about 38 by 60 meters on the exterior. Inside is a series of rooms or courts, about 7 or 8 in number. An entranceway flanked by plastered walls and niched "pillars" is on the eastern wall. One of the rooms in the interior is decorated with ornamental niches on the north wall. A large crater-like hole is present in the northwestern end of the ruin, probably dug by huaqueros in search of treasure.

Building B is on the western end of the site and measures roughly 78 by 42 meters on the exterior. It too is divided up into a series of rooms. At the northeastern end is a room which appears to be a large sunken courtyard. There is a large hole on the northwestern end about 7 meters in depth. Burials were found within this structure. A large blanket or mantle of cotton or wool covered with a thin gauze was found rolled up among these ruins.

Building C is the least complex of the three, measuring 39 by 45 meters on the exterior. Only one possible wall marks the interior of this structure. A large hole was also dug in the center of this building by huaqueros.

The nature of the two small structures interspersed between the three main buildings cannot be determined without excavation. They too are made of rectangular adobes as is all of the architecture of the site. There has been some damage due to bulldozers and tractors which have run over the site.

The cemetery areas provided little in the way of artifacts. The graves are lined with rectangular adobes in many cases and range in depth from 1.0 to 3.0 meters.

Artifacts: The few sherds collected were all blackware although some redware undoubtedly exists on the site. Because of this fact and the shapes of the vessels, a L.I.P. date is suggested for the ruins. Some shell samples were also collected since this material was very abundant on the surface of the site.

Illustrations: Figure 19i and j; Plans 17, 18 and 19

References: none

PV 31-101

Local name: none

Cultural period: ?

Location: This site is in a sandy area to the east of the Town of Samanco, across the river from it. It is about 400 meters south of the town cemetery and PV 31-5. It is only about 10 meters above sea level.

Description: The site consists of a small looted cemetery of 30 to 40 graves which average 1.0 meter deep. These were dug directly into the sand with no lining.

Artifacts: Unfortunately no good quality sherds were found because of poor preservation in the area. The pottery is very weathered and no decoration can be seen; the sherds are predominantly redware, however.

References: none

PV 31-102

Local name: none

Cultural period: M.H.(?)

Location: This site is located on the north side of the Rio Samanco in an area 1.3 kilometers ESE of the Town of Samanco and 1.3 kilometers NW of the Hacienda Capilla. It is on the eastern side of a group of hills laying between the site and Samanco. The site is clustered around the base of a small hilly outcrop, especially on its eastern side. It lies at an altitude of 10 meters above sea level and is near the field of Rio Seco.

Description: This looted cemetery has shallow graves dug directly into the sand at a depth of between .5 and 1.0 meter. These number between 80 and 100. Some of the graves appear to have been recently looted. A few of the bones are stained green from metallic contact.

Artifacts: A few sherds of indeterminate date were collected on the site as well as shell samples.

Illustrations: Figures 20a and b

References: none

PV 31-103

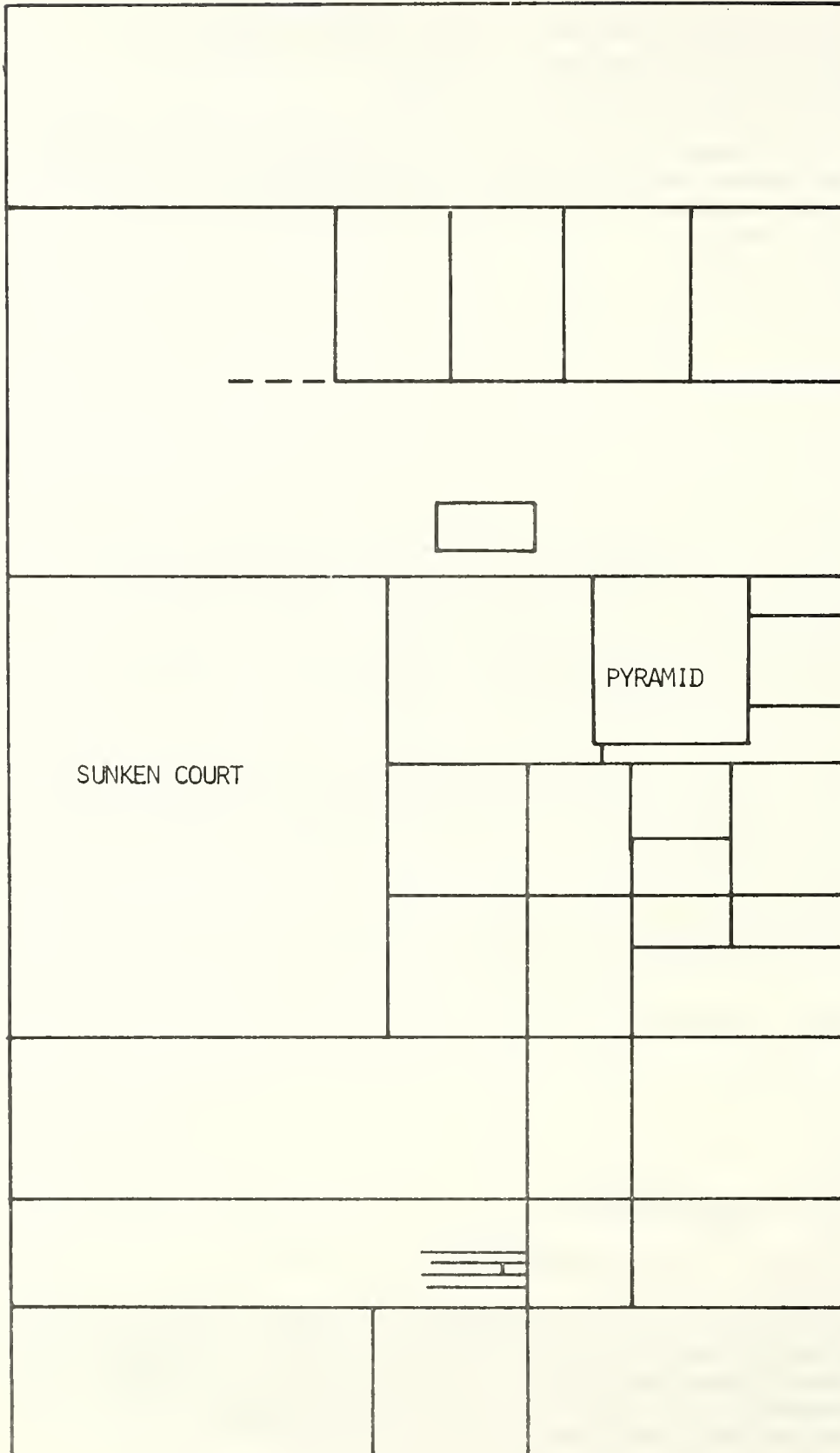
Local name: Huambacho Viejo

Cultural period: E.I.P. (Moche?); M.H. (?), L.I.P.(?)

Location: This site is on the Pampa del Inca on the south border of the valley near the edge of cultivation. It is 150 meters east of the Pan American Highway at Cerro Popo and 700 meters south of Huambacho "El Arenal." It lies at an altitude of 40 meters above sea level and faces the field of Huambacho.

PV 31-103
HUAMBACHO VIEJO

70.5M



0 10 20 30M 1/300

Description: Huambacho Viejo is a large habitation and ceremonial site constructed mainly of fieldstone but with adobe toppings to the walls. The site has a large rectangular complex, 150 by 260 meters, containing within its walls a small pyramid, a large sunken court, and numerous other rooms and/or courts. The walls are fairly low, having been much eroded. The whole area around the site is very sandy and difficult to drive on. Burials are located within the complex in some of the rooms and courts. Some of these may have been lined with rectangular adobes judging from their presence in parts of the site. These are only one meter or so in depth and the number was not calculated. Some of the bones are stained green from metallic contact. One part of the complex is rich in surface shell whereas others are almost devoid of it. This is a rather unusual feature.

Aside from the main complex there are isolated other sectors of the ruin. A wall 75 meters long connects the main complex to another faint enclosure to the east which seems to contain habitation rooms. A small mound is also on the northeastern end, and it was here that most of the M.H. sherds were located. Cemeteries are located around this mound and nearby is the house of a local native.

Artifacts: Sherds from this site are very enigmatic. Some appear to be M.H. and these were collected mainly in the small mound area near the northeast end of the site. From the interior of the large complex sherds with red paste and white slip decoration are common; a number of broken fragments of stirrup spouts were found which may date to the E.I.P. Unfortunately, weathering is great on the sherds.

Illustrations: Figure 20c and d; Plan 20

References: Horkheimer, 1965, p. 32
 Ishida and others, 1960, pp. 179, 440 with 1 photo
 Kosok, 1965, p. 208
 Soriano Infante, 1941, p. 267

PV 31-104

Local name: none

Cultural period: M. H.

Location: This looted cemetery is on the south edge of the valley at the northern foot of Cerro Popo, across the Pan American Highway from the site of Huambacho Viejo. It is 800 meters south of Huambacho "El Arenal" and 300 meters west of the Pan American. It lies at an altitude of 40 meters and is near the fields of Huambacho.

Description: This site is a small looted cemetery covering an area of about 100 by 30 meters. The graves are dug in the sand to a depth of about .5 to 1.0 meter.

Artifacts: A great number of very distinctive M.H. sherds were found here. These include painted varieties as well as press-molded.

Illustrations: Figure 20e-h

References: none

PV 31-105

Local name: None

Cultural period: Initial Period (?)

Location: This site is on a sandy beach area at the base of a small hill about 900 meters east of the shore and 3.0 kilometers NW of the town of Los Chimos. The site is 100 to 200 meters west of the secondary road between La Capilla Hacienda and Los Chimos. An oxbow water formation lies between the site and the sea.

Description: This interesting site, clustered around the base of a natural hill, is found near the sea, and the presence of large quantities of shell indicates that the people derived part of their subsistence from the sea. There are agricultural remains in the thin refuse layer located an inch or two below the surface. In this refuse was found corn cobs and other vegetable material (some of which may have been natural roots of plants growing on the site). Some burials were located at this site, but no traces of habitations could be seen.

To the west of the site, in the hilly field leading toward the ocean are several natural (or artificial) wells. Thick vegetation, spongy in nature, surround the mouths of these wells, making any examination of them impossible.

Artifacts: Some weathered plainware sherds were found on the site; these are unevenly fired red and brown ware. Some shell samples were also collected, as were the vegetable remains.

Illustrations: Plate 2a

References: none

PV 31-106

Local name: Palenque (1)

Cultural period: M.H.

Location: This cemetery area is on the south edge of the valley directly opposite the Hacienda San Jacinto. It is 3.3 kilometers SSW of San Jacinto on the foothills of Cerro Santo Lucia. It can be reached by the causeway road from San Jacinto and is directly ahead of the turn of the road on the southern edge of cultivation. The site lies at an elevation of 240 meters above sea level and faces the field of Palenque 2.

Description: This site is a looted cemetery of about 150 graves in the foothills and slopes of the mountains. They are about 1.0 meter deep and some were lined with rectangular adobes. The area covered is about 80 by 30 meters.

Artifacts: A large number of good M.H. sherds were collected on the site; painted, press-mold pieces and some blackware make up the major types.

Illustration: Figure 20i-k, 21a-d

References: none

PV 31-107

Local name: Palenque (2)

Cultural period: M.H.

Location: This site is on the steep foothills of Cerro Santo Lucia on the south edge of the valley opposite Hacienda San Jacinto. It is 3.7 kilometers SW of the Hacienda and is reached by the causeway road. A cement lined irrigation channel runs directly between the road and the site. The site is stretched for about 100 meters along the base of the hills and lies at an elevation of 240 meters above sea level. The field of Palenque 1 lies in front of it.

Description: This looted cemetery contains only about 30 visible graves at this time, although more are certainly hidden in these foothills. Most are between .5 and 1.5 meters in very deep sandy layers on the side of the hill.

Artifacts: The majority of the sherds found here were blackware, but ring bases and other M.H. forms seemed to predominate and therefore a date of this period was settled on temporarily.

References: none

PV 31-108

Local name: Sute

Cultural period: E.I.P. (Moche?), M.H., Colonial

Location: This site is on the western side of a large natural hill that projects from the south side of the valley. Sute is 1.9 kilometers SE of the Hacienda Cerro Blanco and lies at an altitude of 210 meters above sea level. It faces the Estanque Sute.

Description: Sute is dominated by two adobe buildings that date to Colonial or modern times. The building on the lower slopes has arched doors and the interior is painted with geometric red designs on a white background. The local tradition says that this is a church built by the Chinese laborers on the hacienda in the 1800's. A number of fairly well preserved mummies still dressed in their clothing are found in the interior of this structure. Higher on the slopes is another building whose function is unknown. To the north of the buildings on the sandy slopes of the hill are looted graves and large pieces of what appears to be large colonial wine jars scattered on the surface. The conflict, then, between the buildings and the pottery makes dating of this part of the site difficult.

There is a large ancient cemetery area to the south of the buildings which number in the hundreds. Most of these are between 1.0 and 2.0 meters deep. Huaqueros are still actively working this cemetery and much can be learned above grave forms from observing them. There were three huaqueros on the site when we visited it. Graves are dug into the sand. In some places there is a thick layer of refuse over the graves, refuse probably belonging to the Colonial occupants of the site.

Artifacts: Large quantities of sherds were collected from the surface of this site. These included a great number of typically M.H. sherds as well as at least one sherd having a modeled deer that is probably Moche in date. In addition, 4 vessels were bought from the huaqueros on another day which probably came from this cemetery, some of which, according to Menzel, may be L.I.P. in date or at least very late in the M.H.

Illustrations: Figure 21e-g

References: none

PV 31-109

Local name: none

Cultural period: M.H.

Location: This site is located at the western end of a long ridge of hills of Cerro Santa Lucia on the south edge of the valley. It is 4.3 kilometers SW of Hacienda San Jacinto and faces a large pampa and the field of Palenque 1. It lies at an elevation of 240 meters.

Description: This is a large looted cemetery of about 200 to 300 graves, all about .5 to 1.0 meters in depth. The graves are dug into the sandy side of the hill and were not lined. Some of the bones were stained green from contact with metals.

Artifacts: A fair quantity of good M.H. sherds were collected from this site.

Illustrations: Figure 21h and i

References: none

PV 31-110

Local name: none

Cultural period: M.H.

Location: This site is on the east side of the same hill containing the site of Sute (PV 31-108) on the south edge of the valley. It is 2.4 kilometers SE of the Cerro Blanco Hacienda buildings at an elevation of 210 meters facing the field of Morteras.

Description: This small looted cemetery of approximately 40 to 50 graves is scattered on the hillside and among the thicket of Huarango trees at the base. It is probably contemporary with Sute, judging from the pottery recovered on the surface. The graves are shallow, .5 to 1.0 meter in depth.

Artifacts: A number of sherds of M.H. date were collected; these are both painted and press-molded.

Illustrations: Figure 21j and k

References: none

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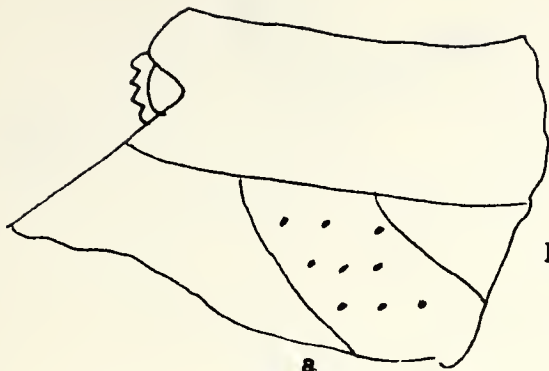
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FIGURES



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PV 31-4

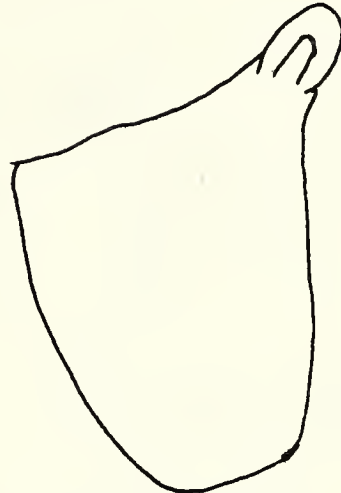
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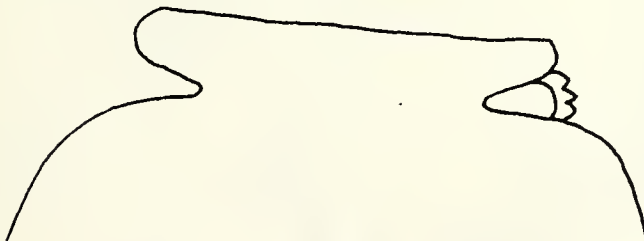
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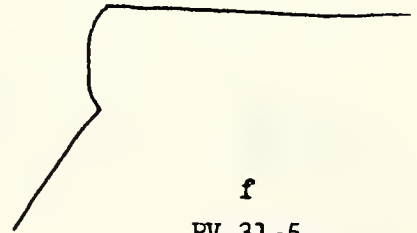
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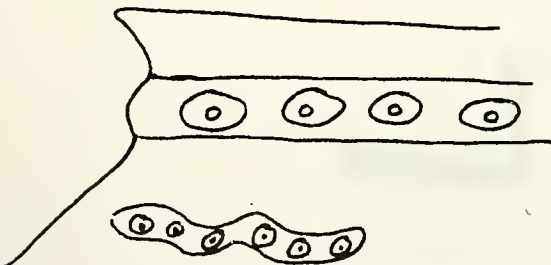
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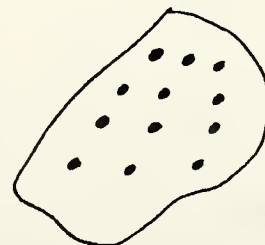
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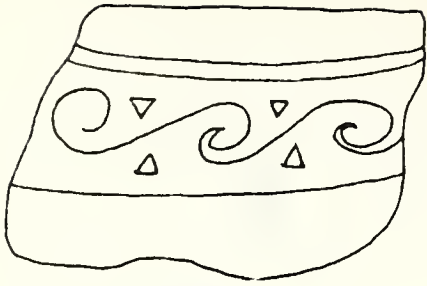


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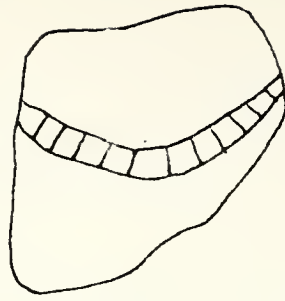


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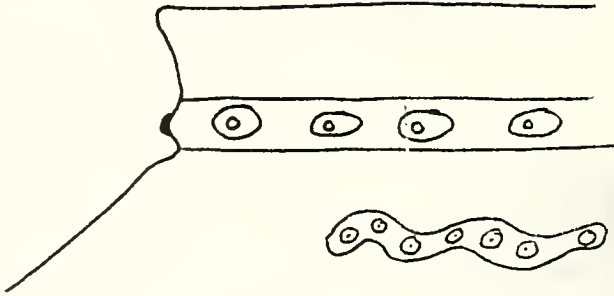
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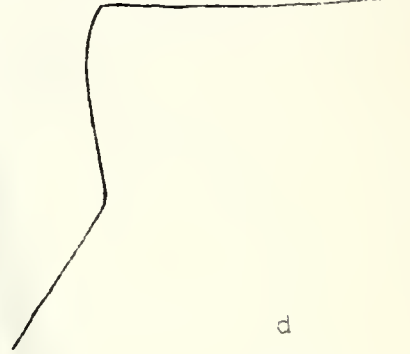
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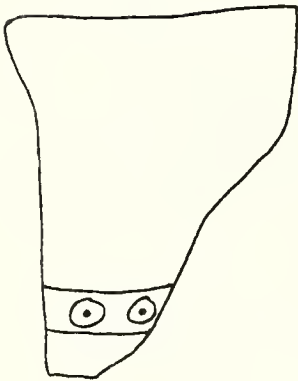
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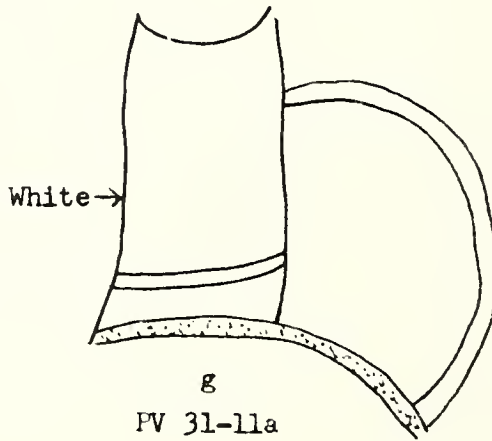
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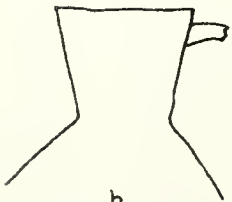
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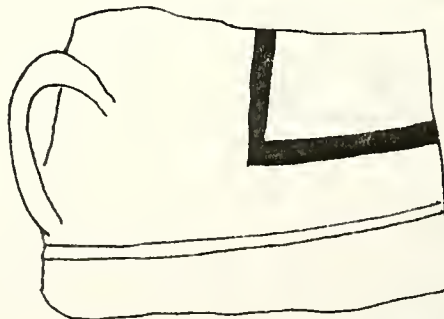
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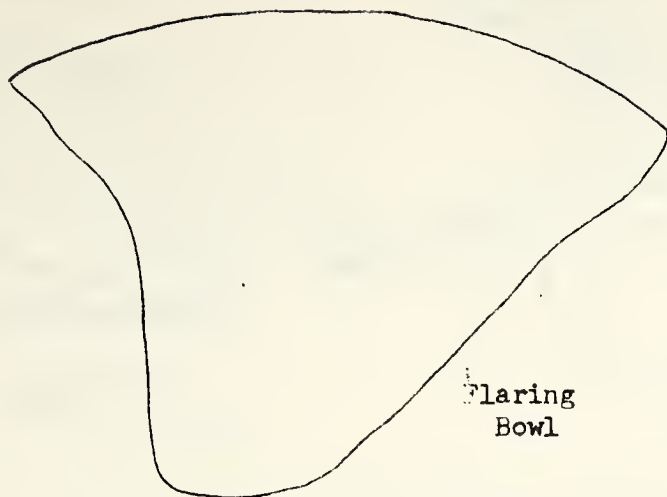
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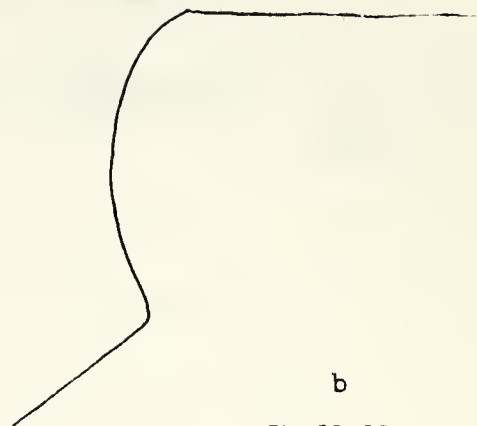
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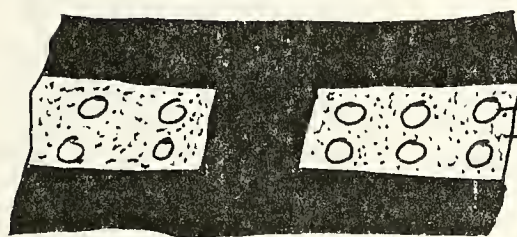
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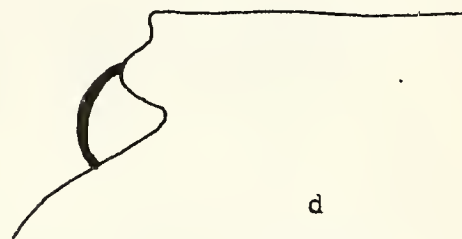
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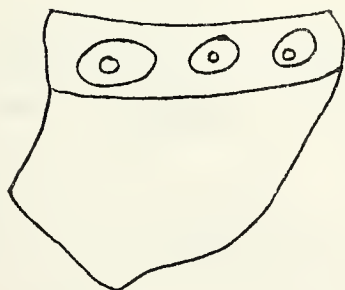
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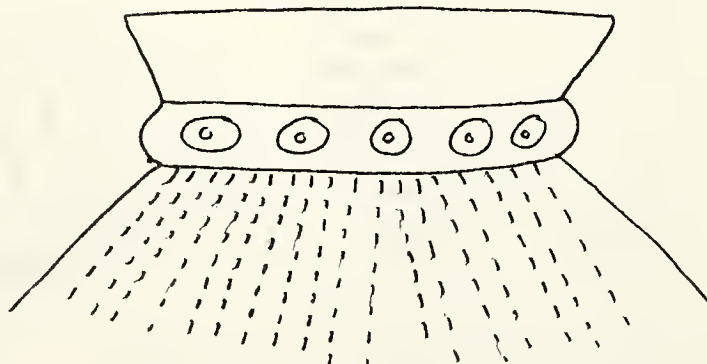
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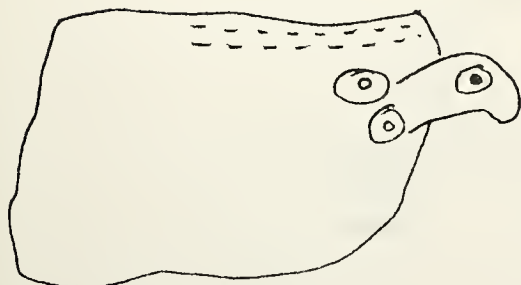
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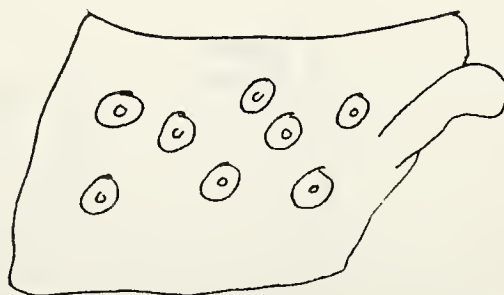
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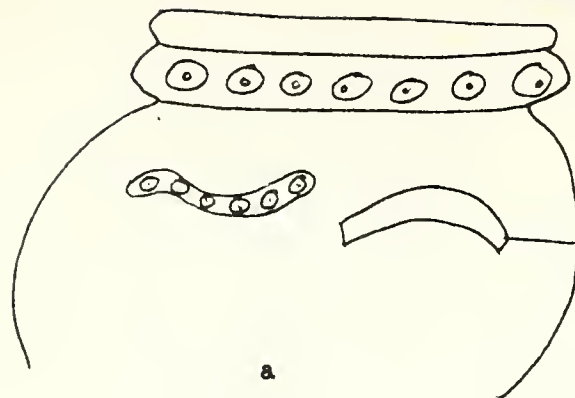
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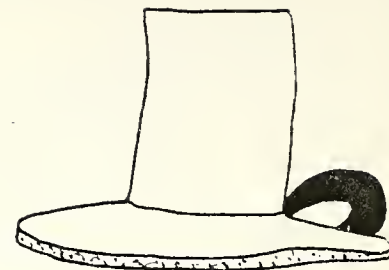


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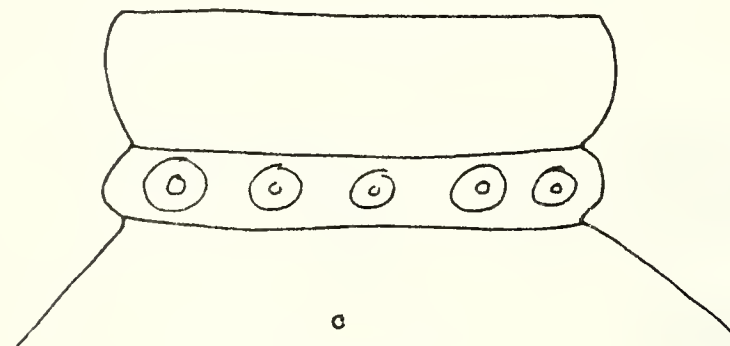
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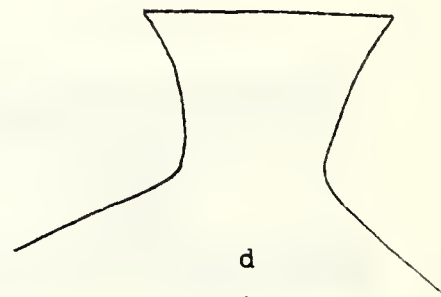
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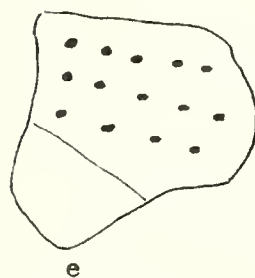
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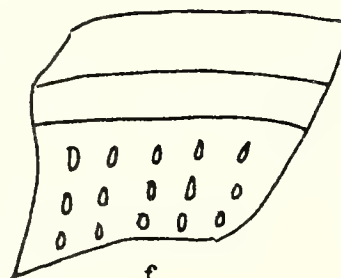


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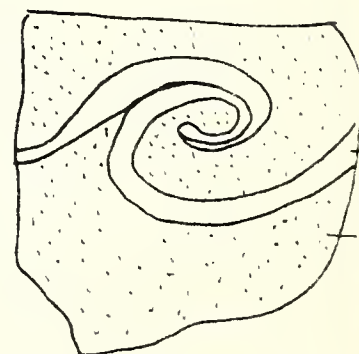


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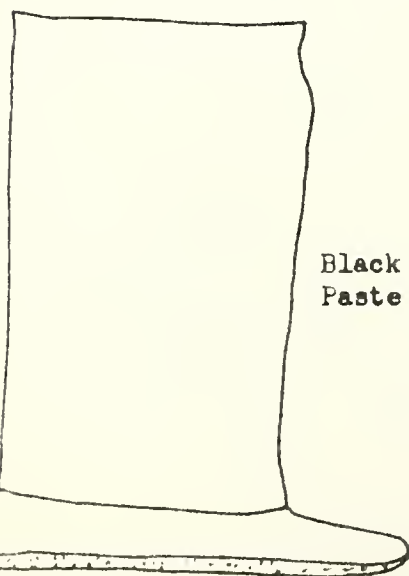
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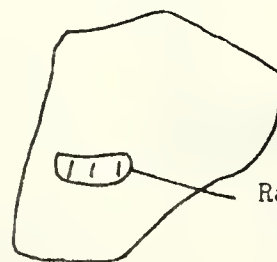
White

Ped



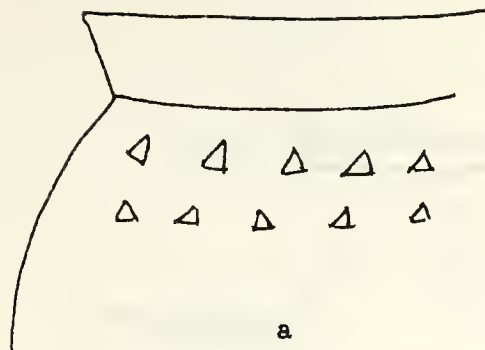
h
PV 31-15

Black
Paste

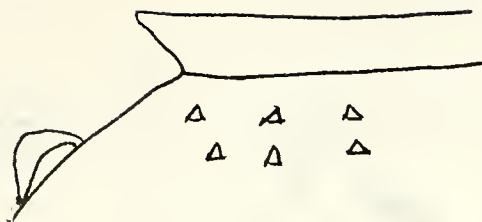


i
PV 31-15

Raised Area
on
Black

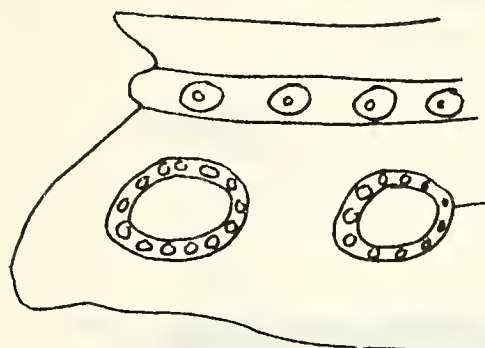


a
PV 31-16



b
PV 31-16

Horizontal
Handle

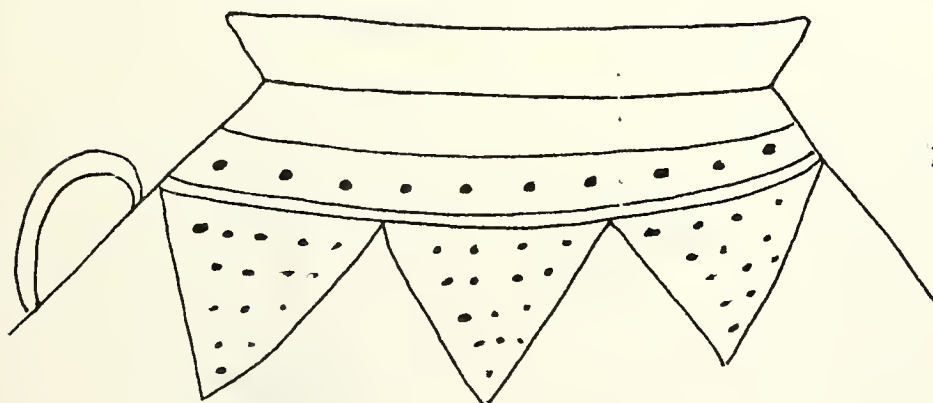


c
PV 31-17

Raised
Circles

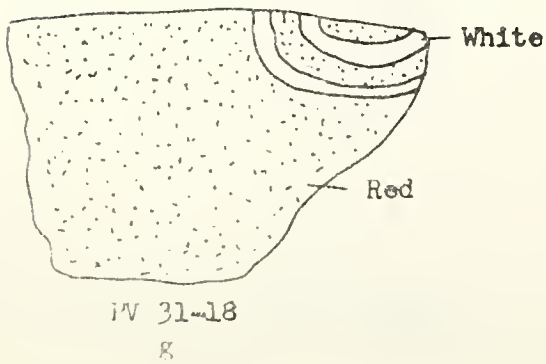
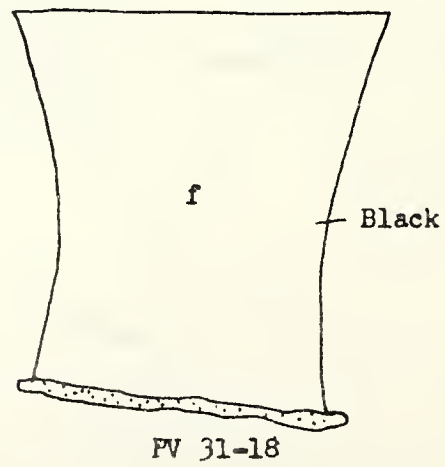
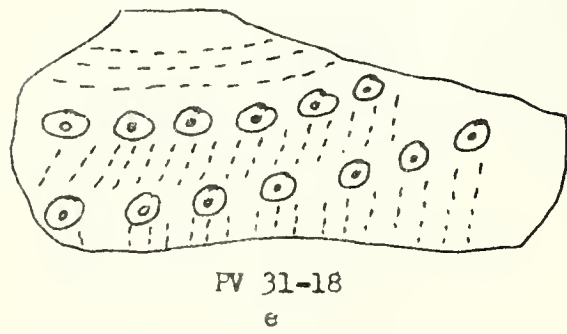
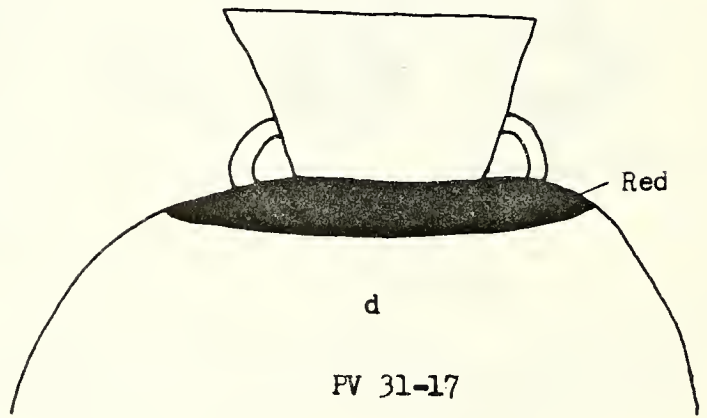
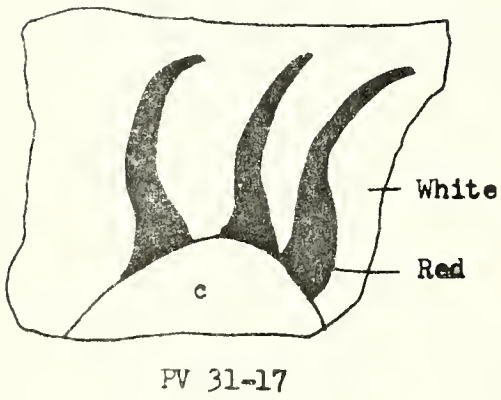
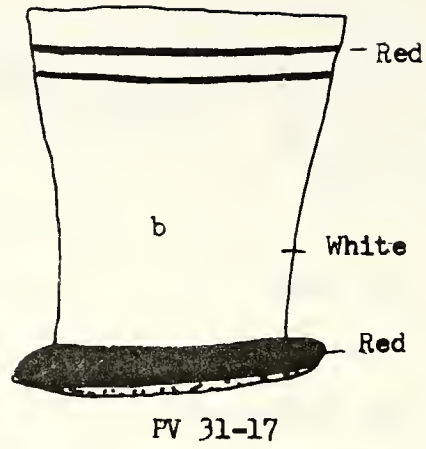
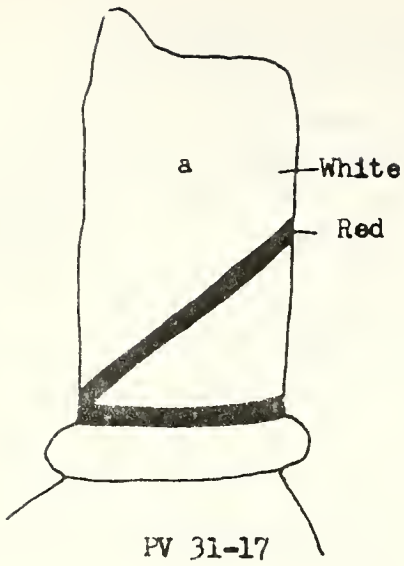


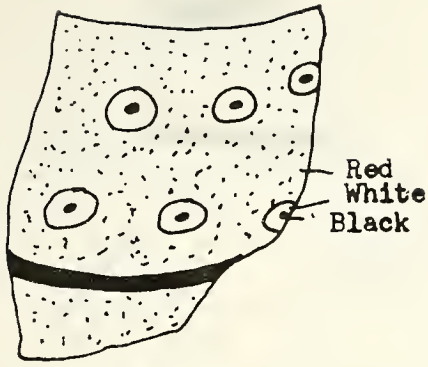
d
PV 31-17



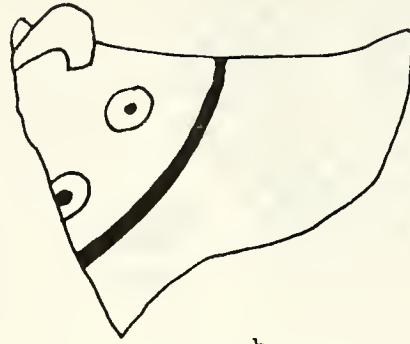
e
PV 31-17

Press Molded
on
Black

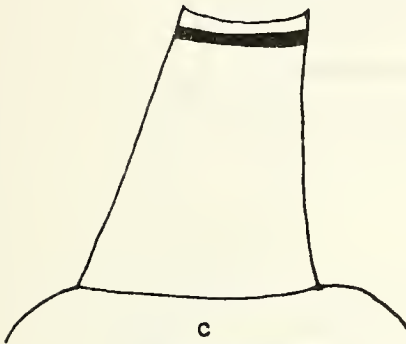




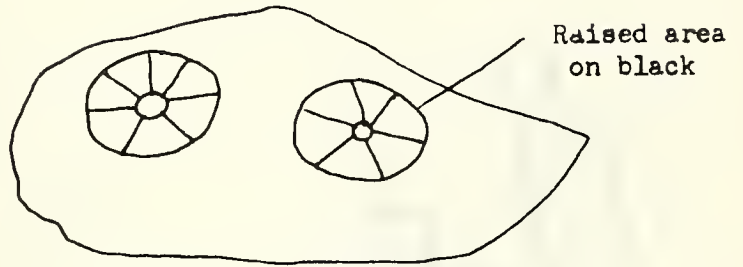
a
PV 31-18



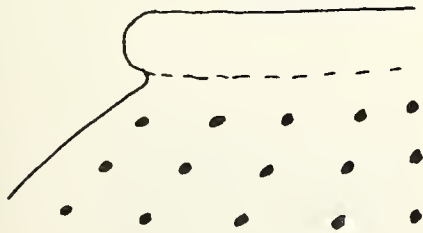
b
PV 31-18



c
PV 31-18

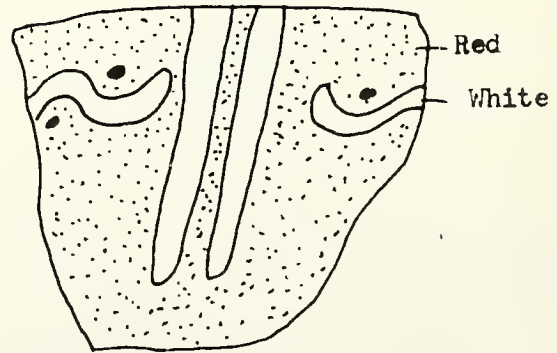


d
PV 31-18

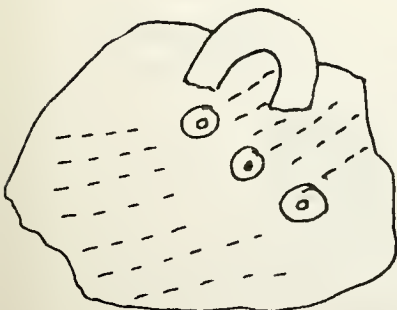


e
PV 31-19c

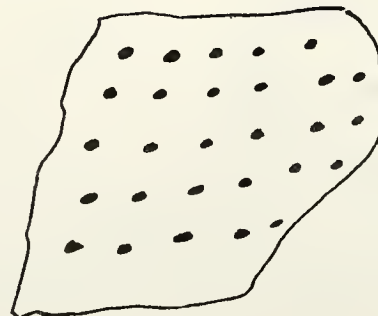
Press Molded
on Red



f
PV 31-19c

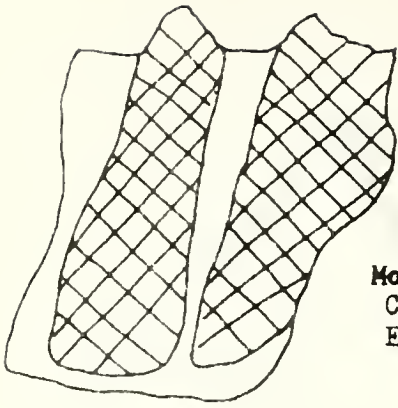


g
PV 31-19c



h
PV 31-19c

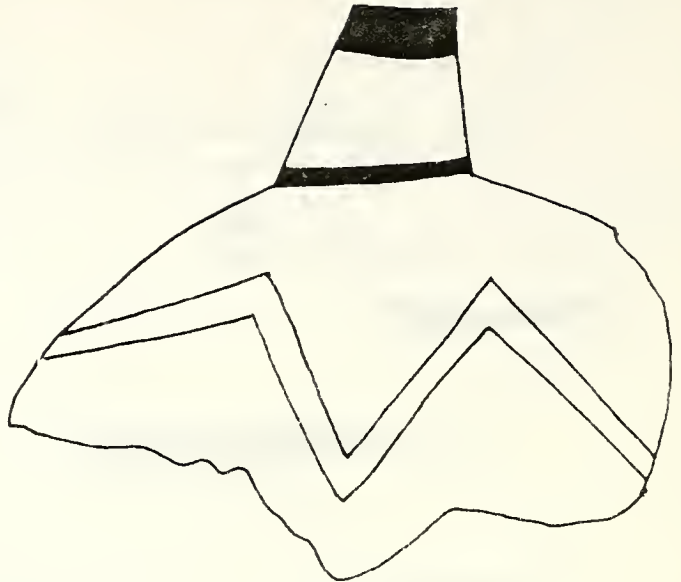
Press Molded
on Black



Modeled
Corn
Ears

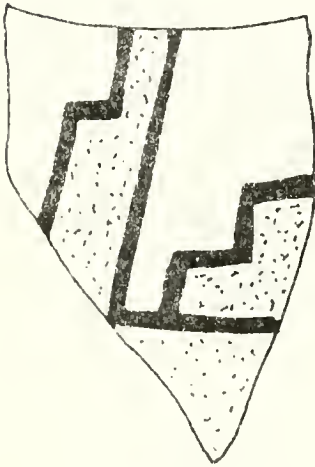
a

FV 31-19c



b

PV 31-20



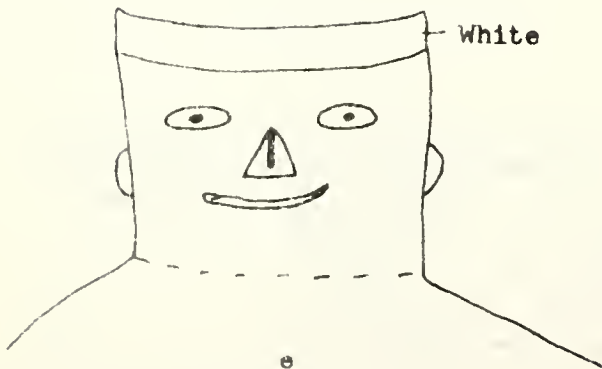
c

FV 31-22



d

PV 31-22



White

e

FV 31-24



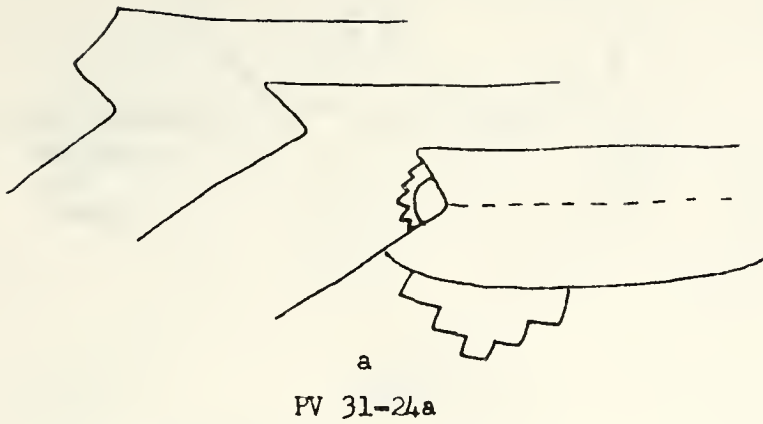
Red

White

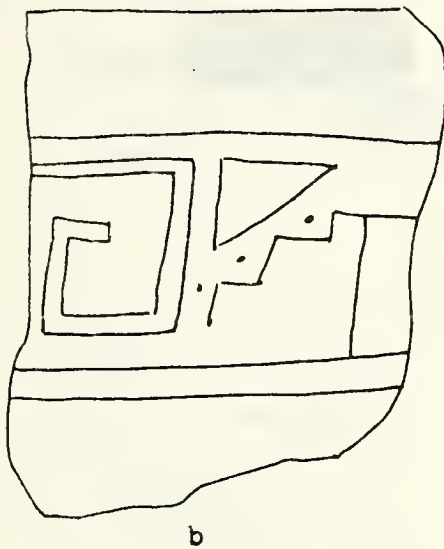
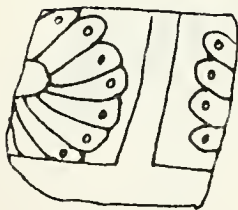
f

FV 31-24

FIGURE 9



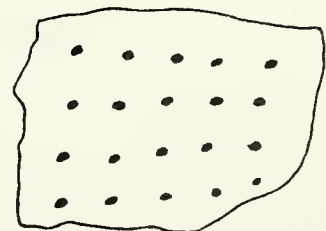
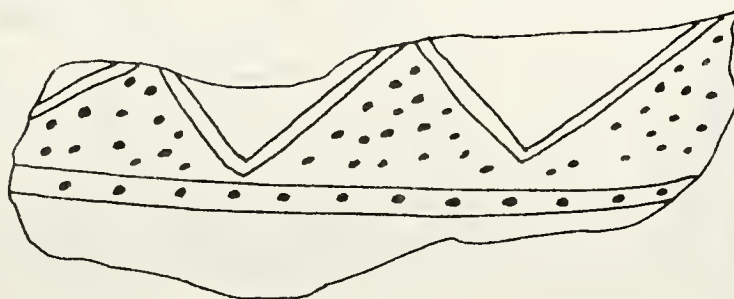
Rim Forms

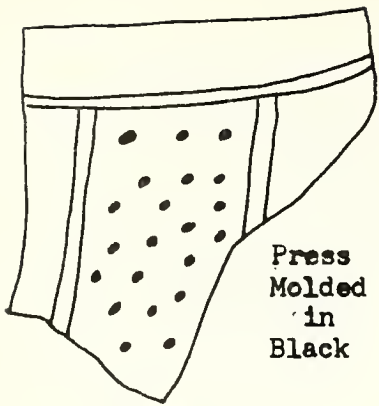
Press
Molded
in
Black

Black



Black

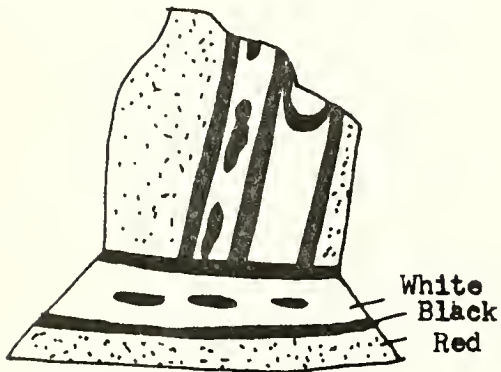
Press
Molded
in
BlackPress Molded
in
Black



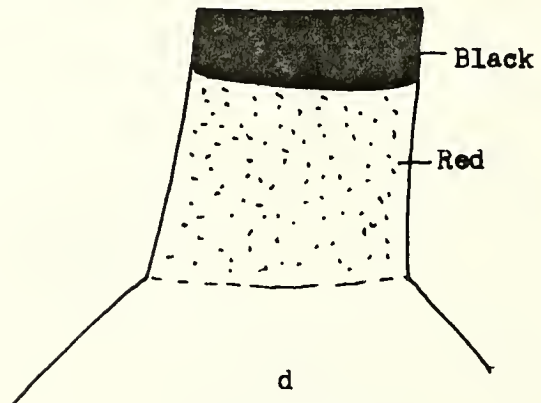
a
PV 31-25



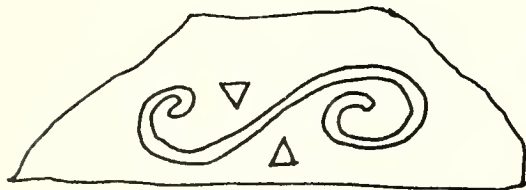
b
PV 31-25



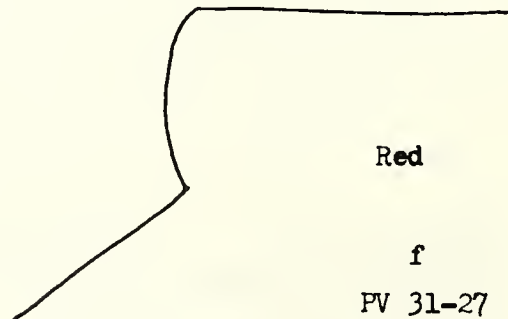
c
PV 31-26



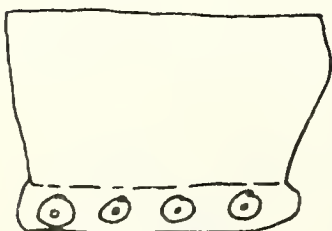
d
PV 31-26



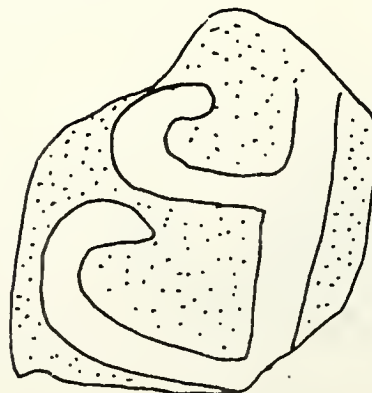
e
PV 31-26



f
PV 31-27

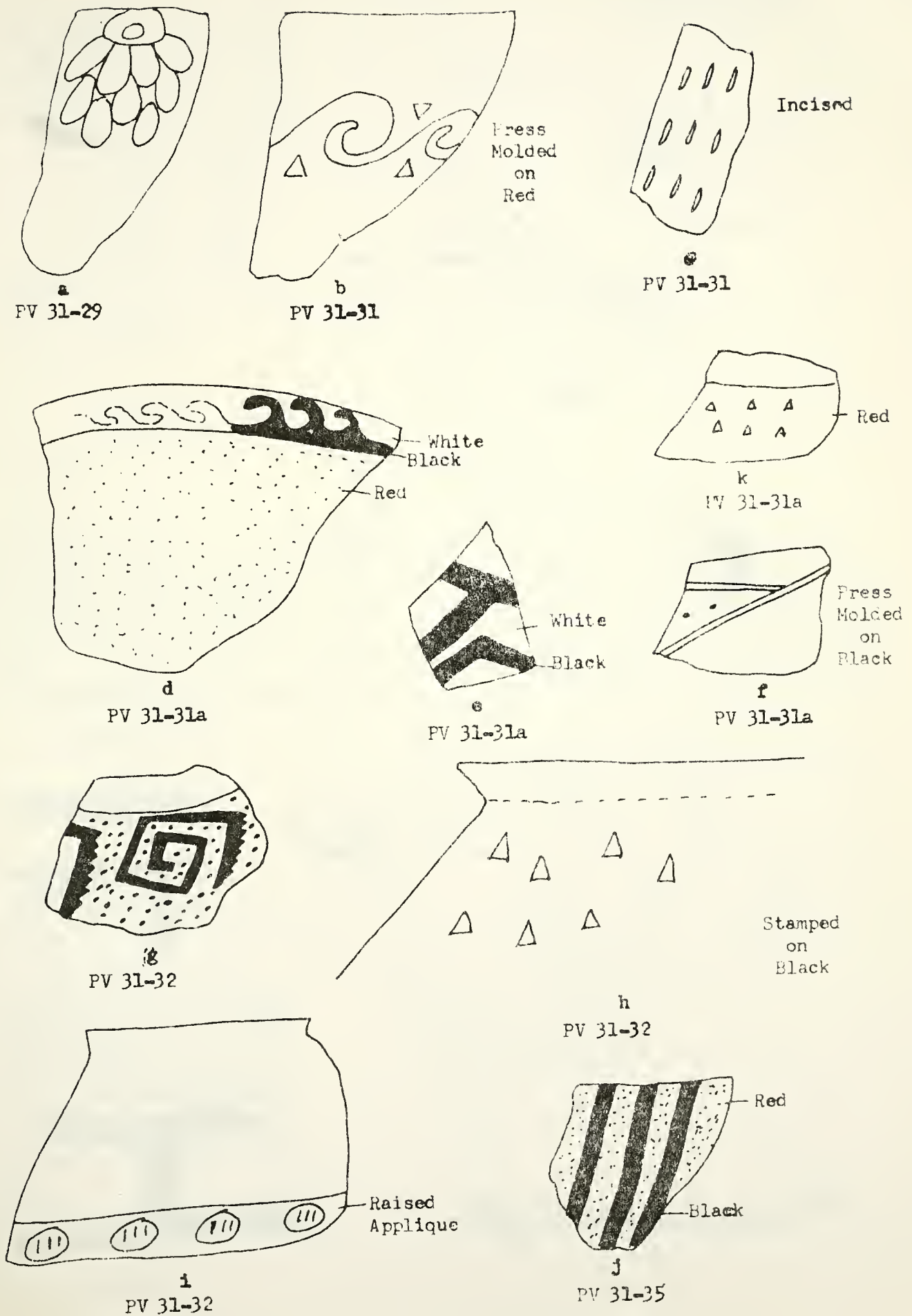


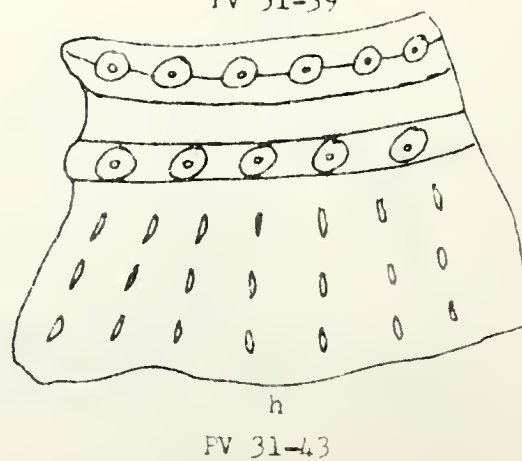
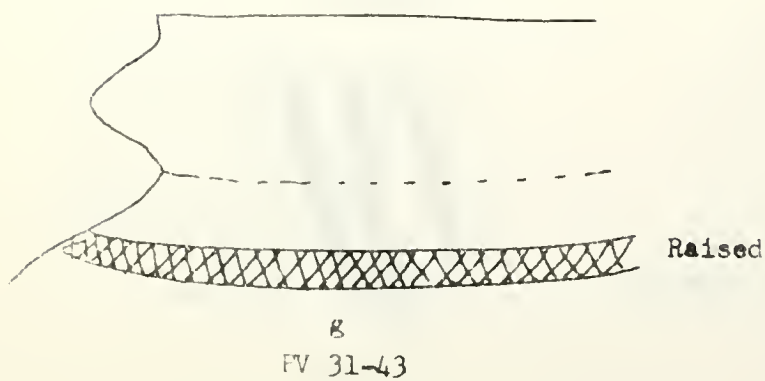
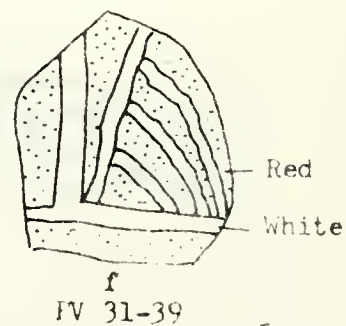
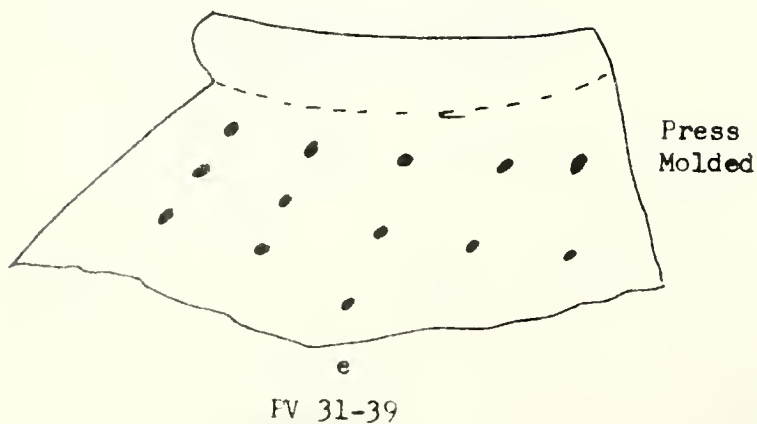
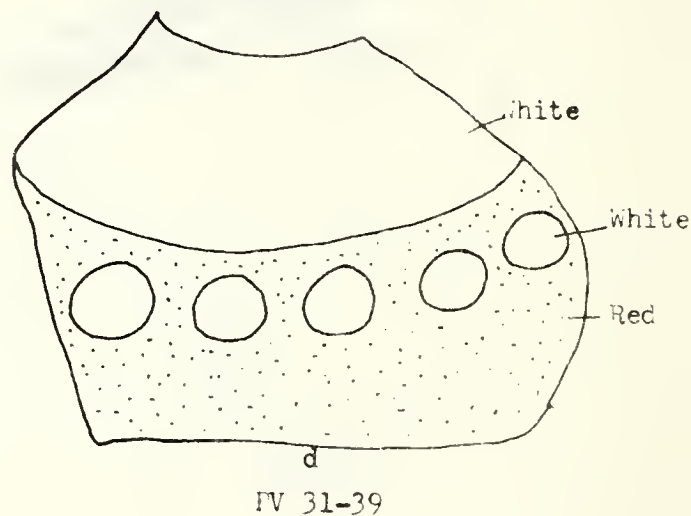
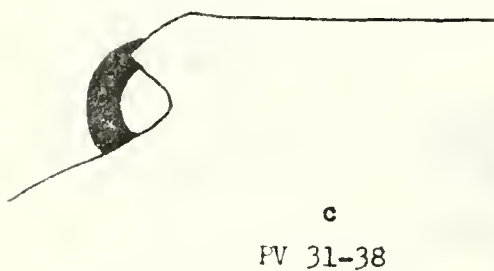
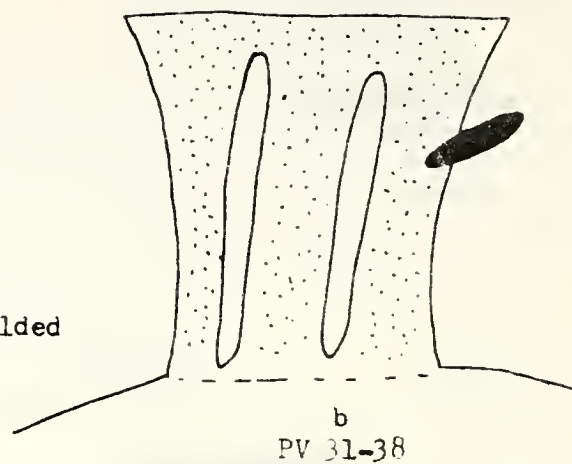
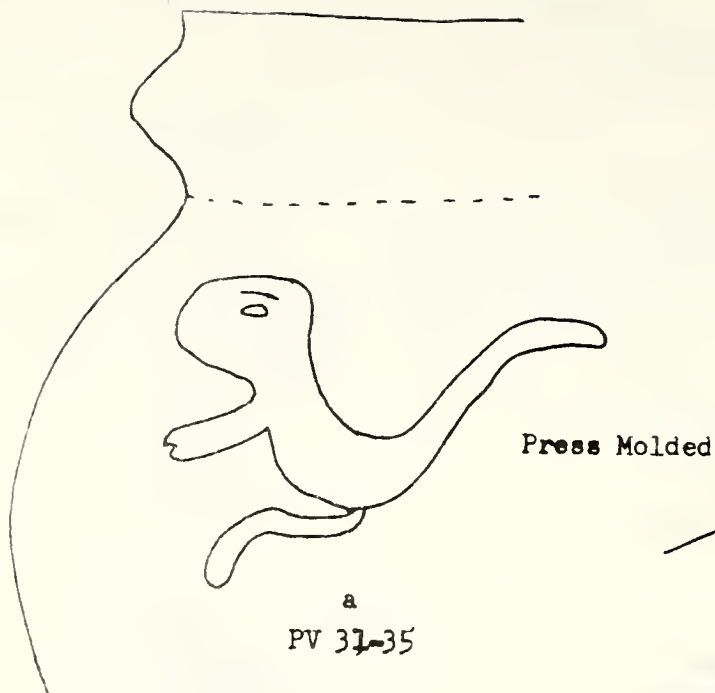
g
PV 31-29

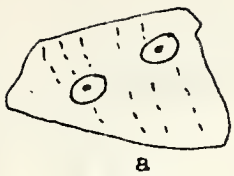


h
PV 31-29

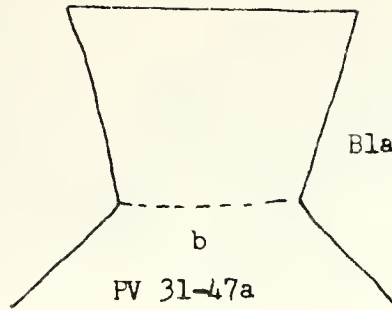
FIGURE 11





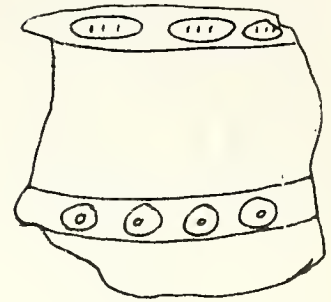


a
PV 31-47a

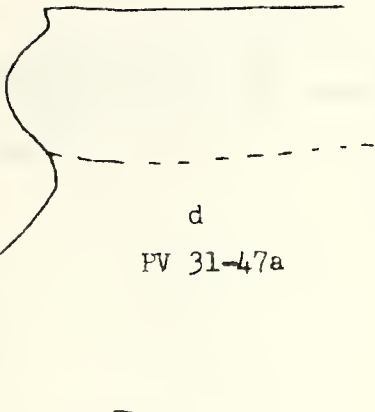


b
PV 31-47a

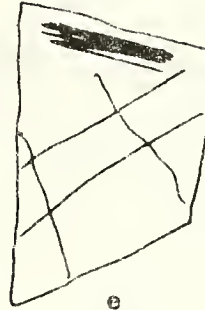
Blackware



c
PV 31-47a

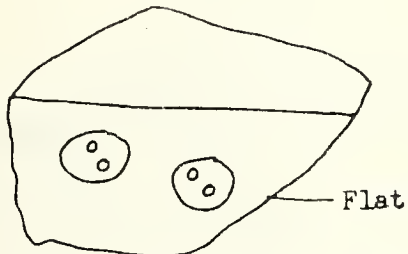


d
PV 31-47a

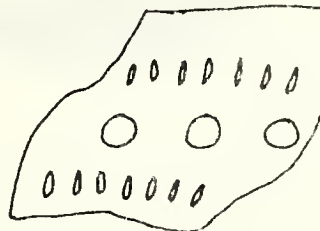


e
PV 31-48

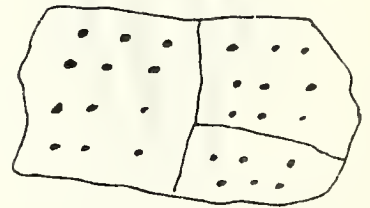
Pattern
Burnishing



f
PV 31-48



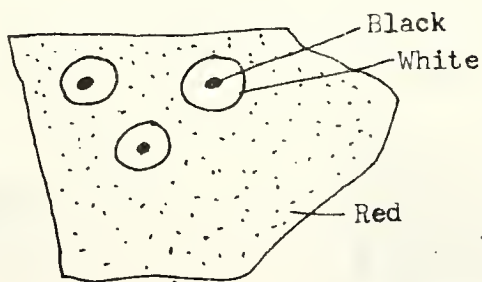
g
PV 31-49



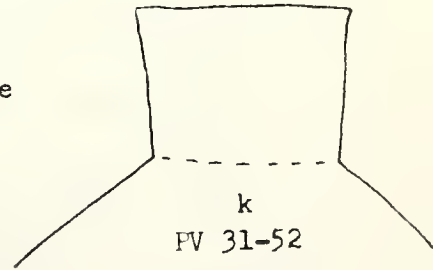
h
PV 31-49



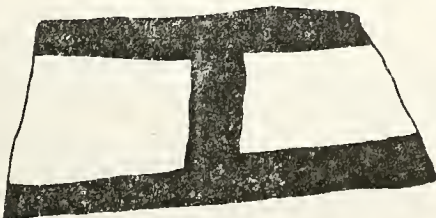
i
PV 31-52



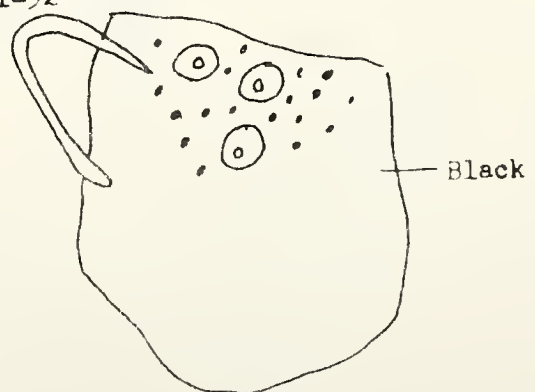
j
PV 31-52



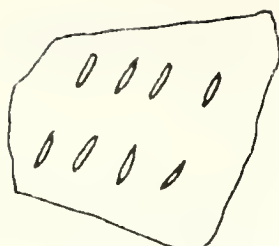
k
PV 31-52



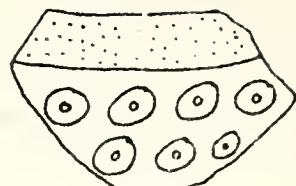
l
PV 31-52



m



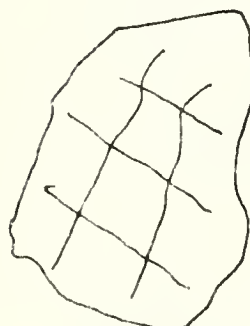
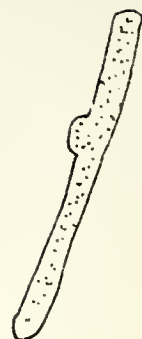
a
PV 31-54



b
PV 31-54



c
PV 31-56



d
PV 31-56

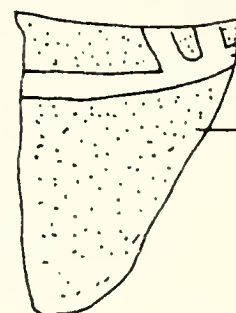
Pattern
Burnished



e
PV 31-59

Red Brown

Cream



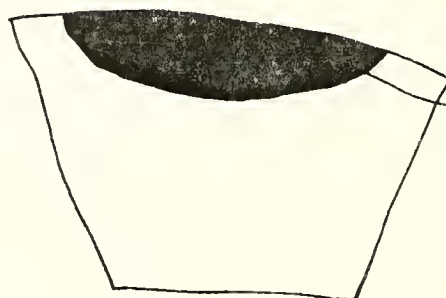
f
PV 31-59

White

Red Brown

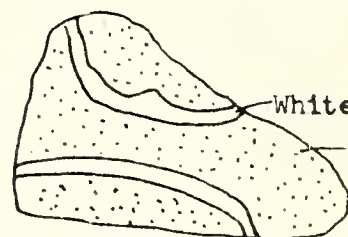


g
PV 31-59



h
PV 31-59

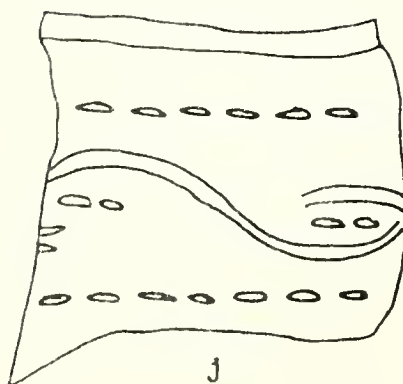
Red



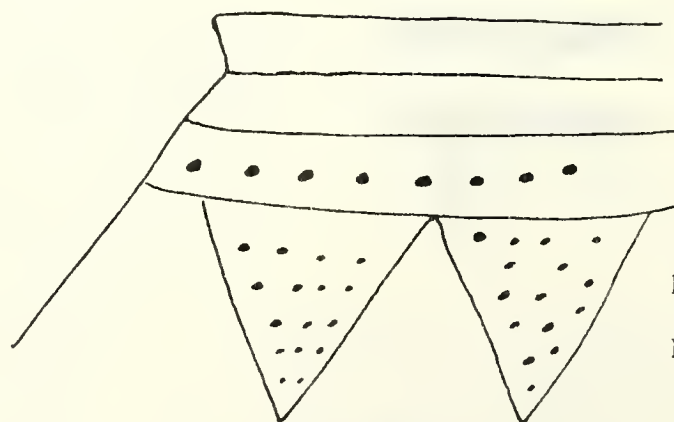
i
PV 31-59

White

Red



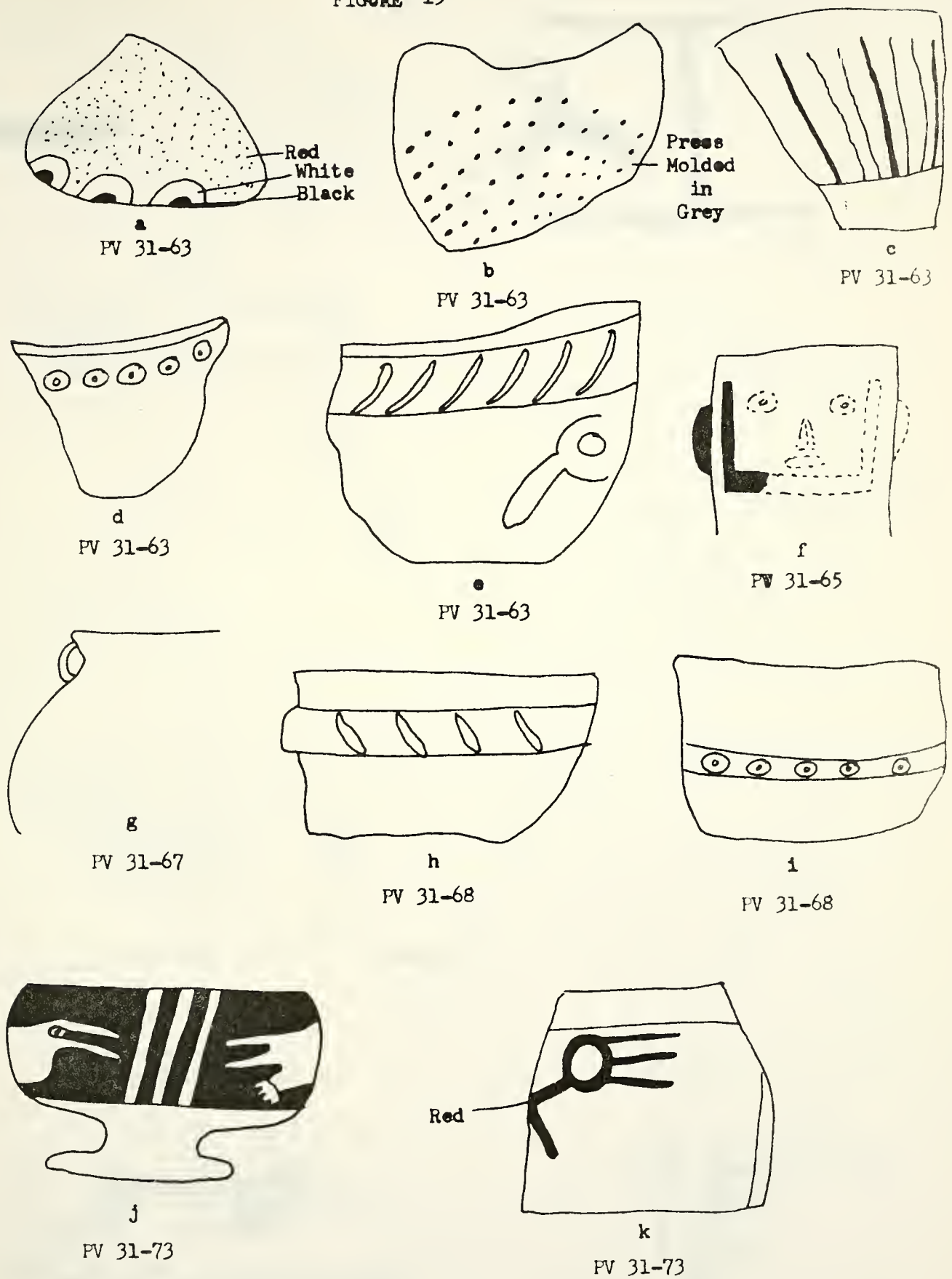
j
PV 31-59

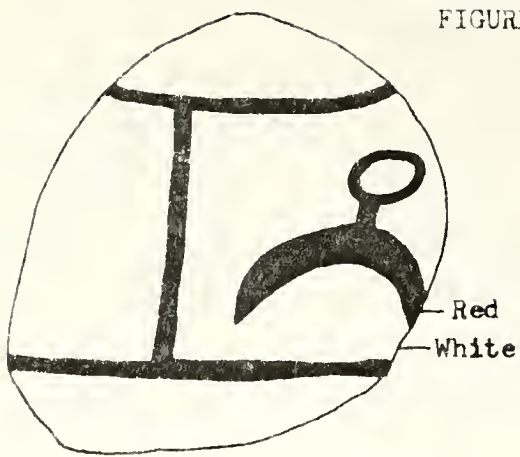


k
PV 31-61

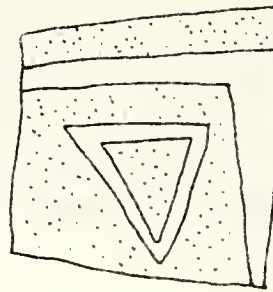
Press
Molded
on
Black

FIGURE 15





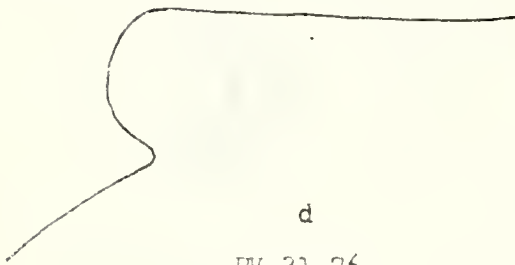
a
PV 31-73



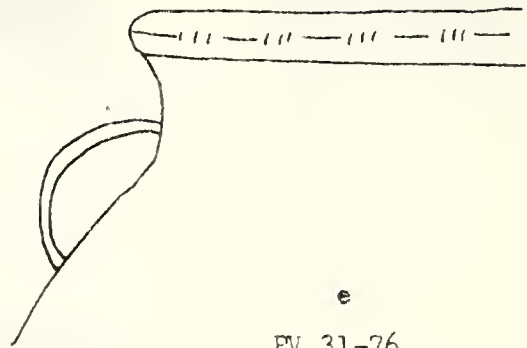
b
PV 31-74



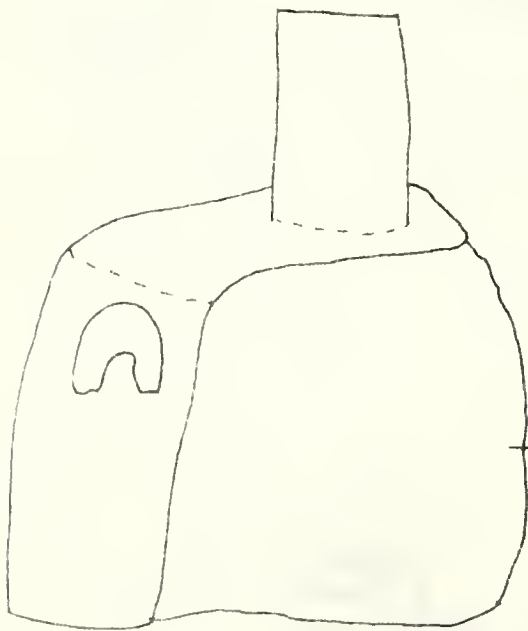
c
PV 31-76



d
PV 31-76

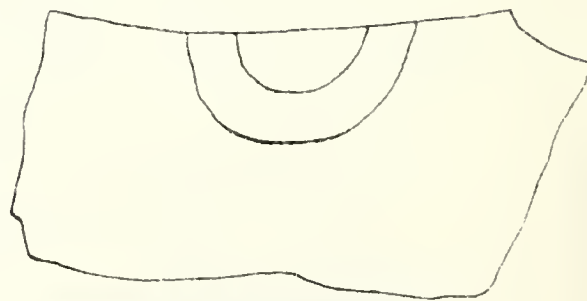


e
PV 31-76



f
IV 31-79

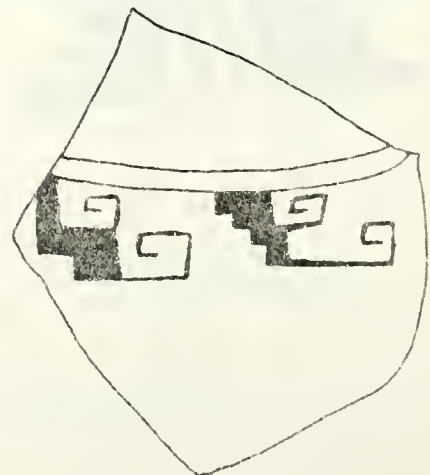
Blackware



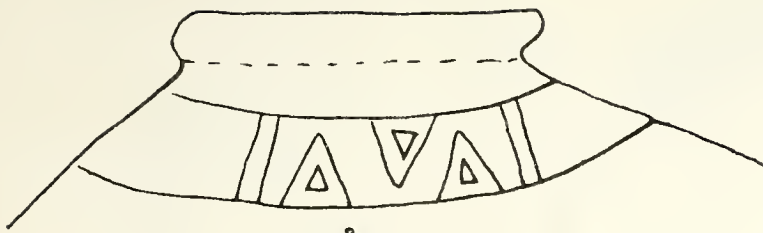
g
PV 31-79



h
PV 31-79

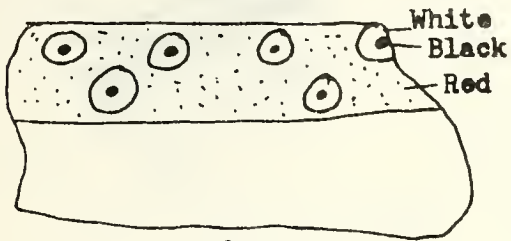


i
PV 31-79



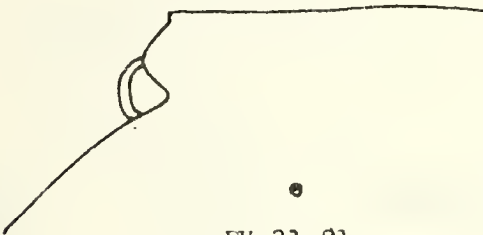
a

FV 31-79



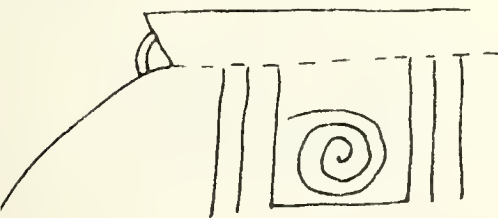
c

FV 31-81



e

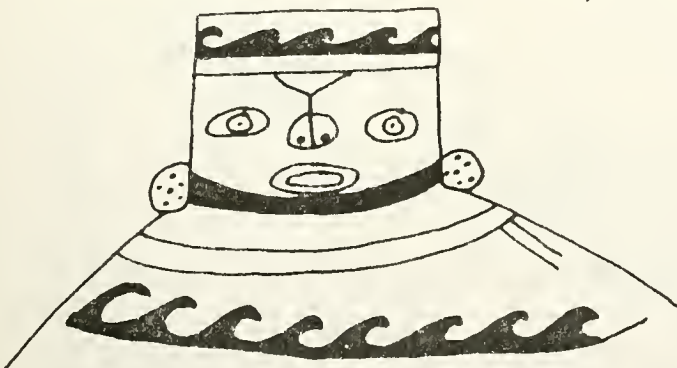
FV 31-81



f

FV 31-81

Black
on
Red



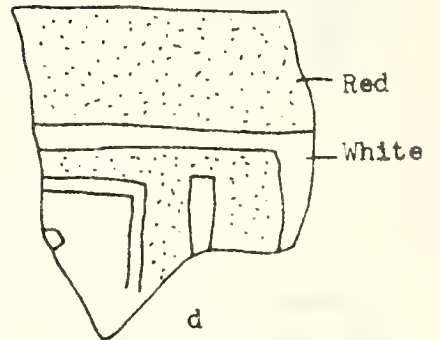
h

FV 31-82



b

FV 31-80

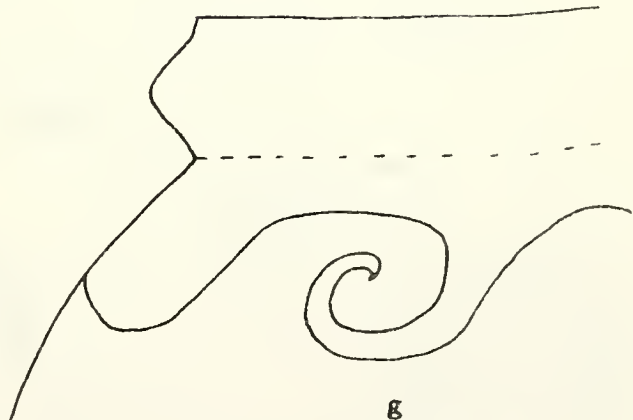


d

FV 31-81

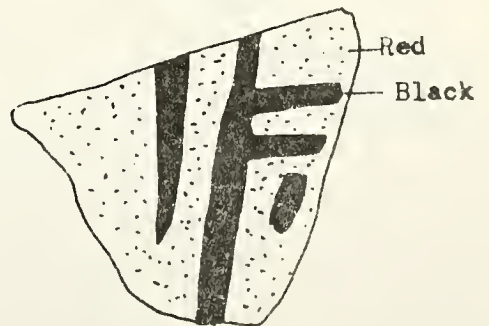
Red

White



g

FV 31-81

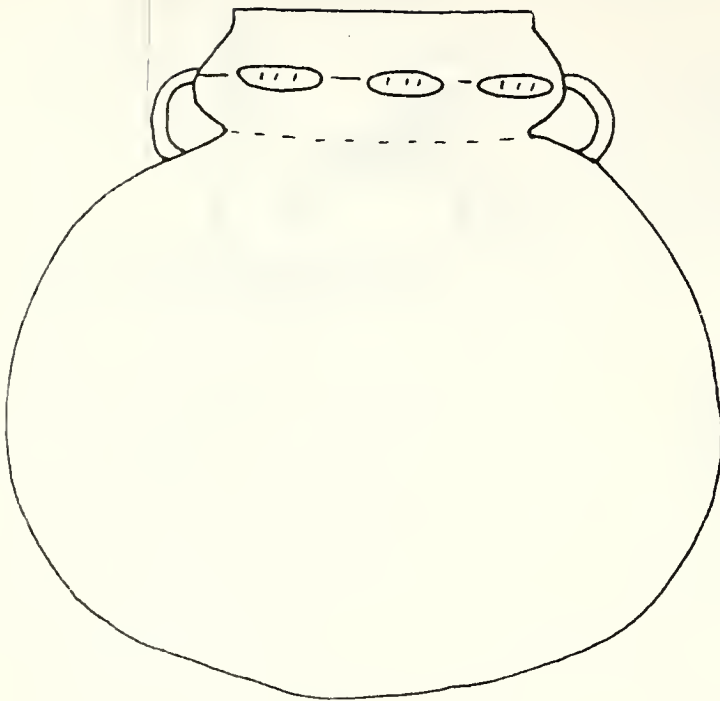


i

FV 31-82

Red

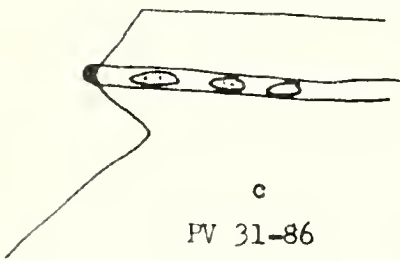
Black



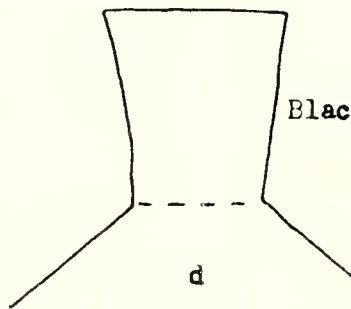
a
PV 31-85



b
PV 31-86

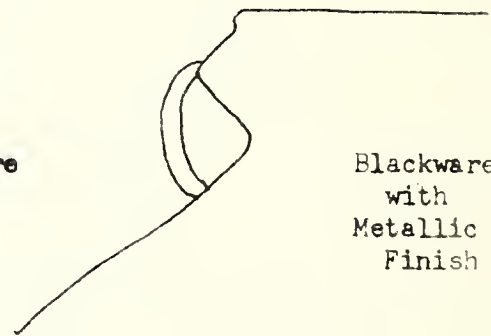


c
PV 31-86



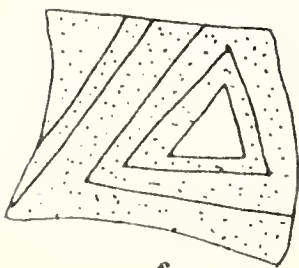
d
PV 31-86

Blackware

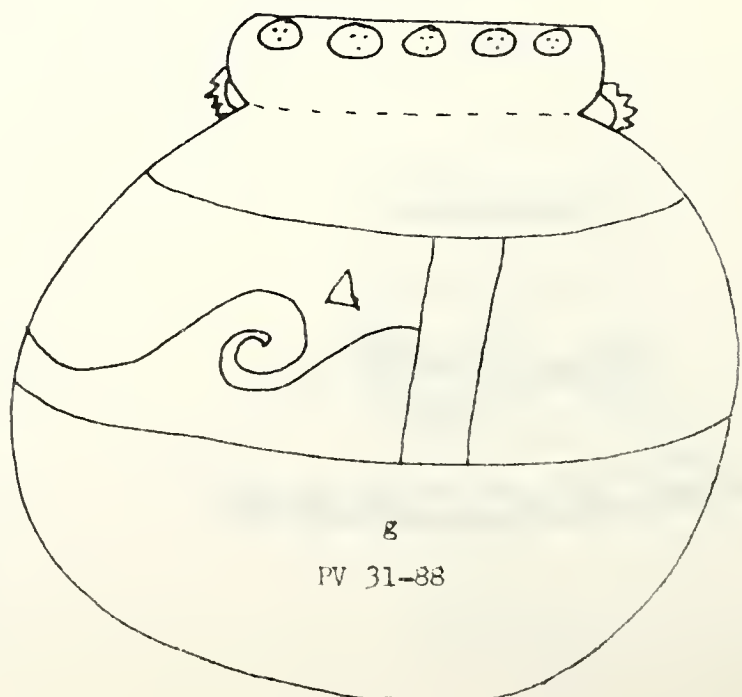


Blackware
with
Metallic
Finish

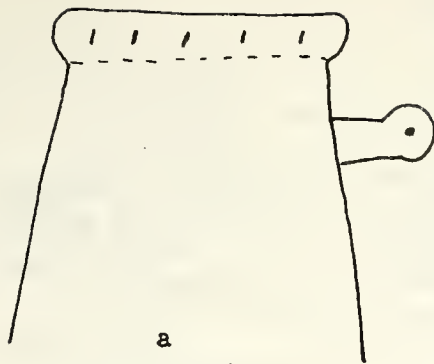
e
PV 31-86



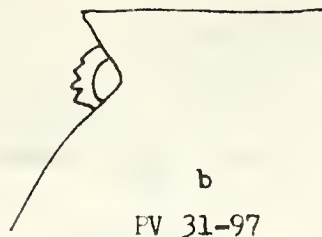
f
PV 31-88



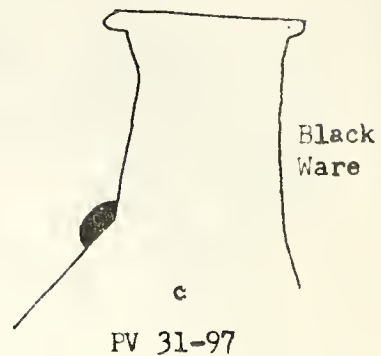
g
PV 31-88



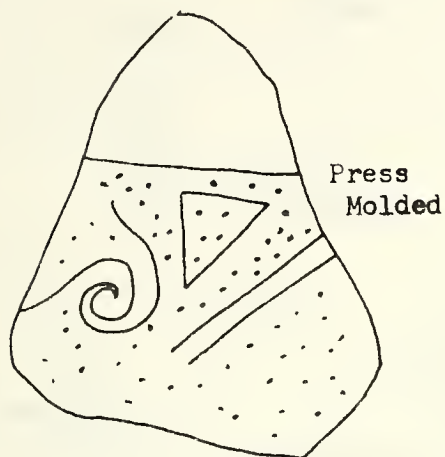
FV 31-96



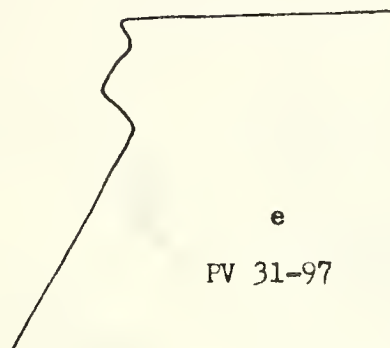
FV 31-97



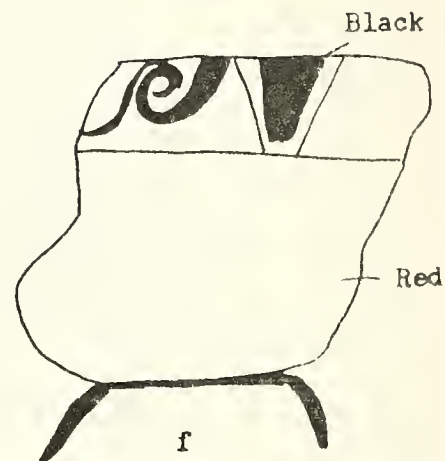
FV 31-97



FV 31-97



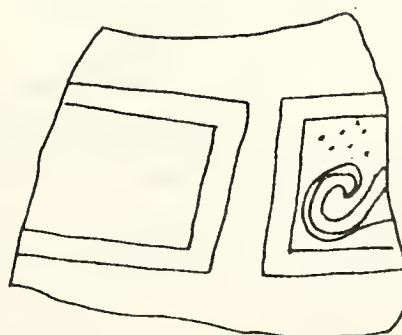
FV 31-97



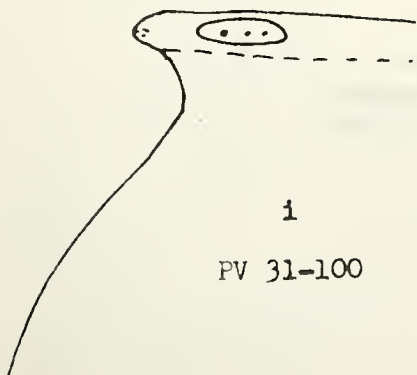
FV 31-97



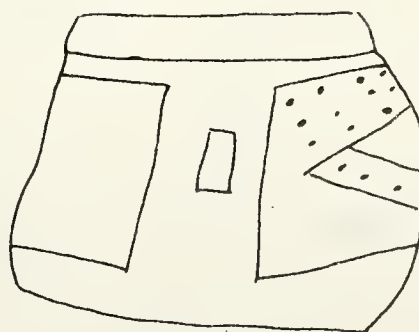
FV 31-98



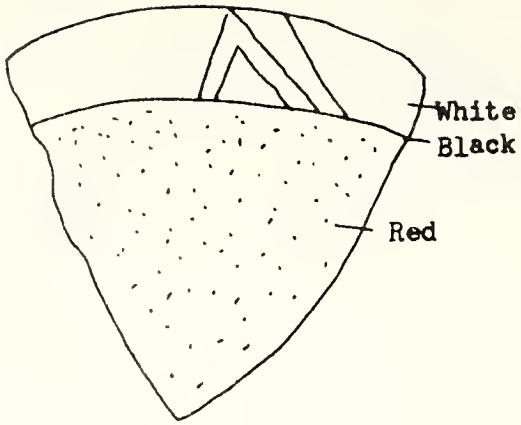
FV 31-98



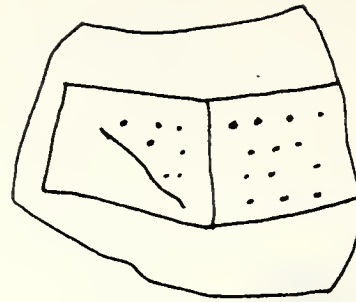
FV 31-100



FV 31-100

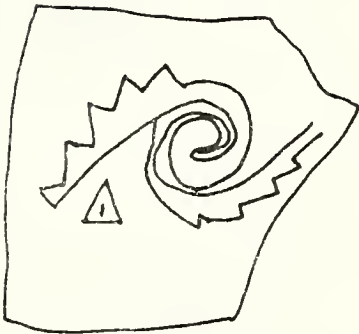


a
PV 31-102

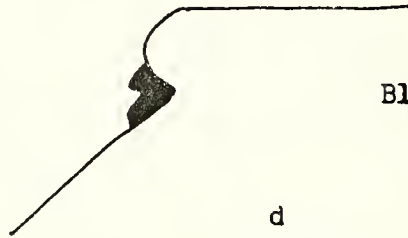


b
PV 31-102

Press
Molded

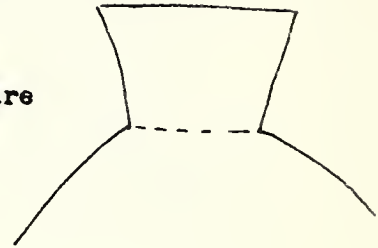


c
PV 31-103



d
PV 31-103

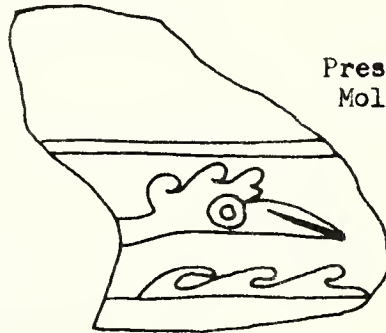
Blackware



e
PV 31-104

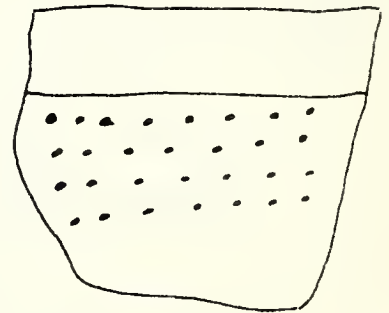


f
PV 31-104

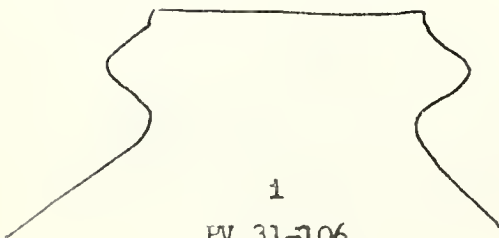


g
PV 31-104

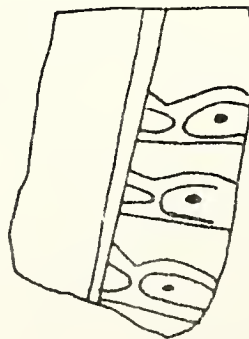
Press
Molded



h
PV 31-104

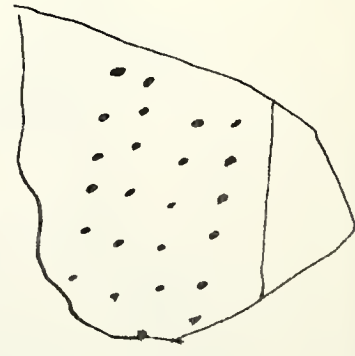


i
PV 31-106



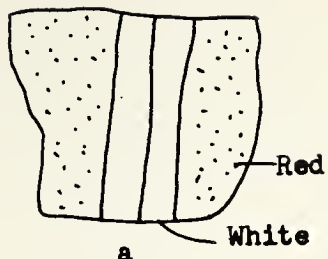
j
PV 31-106

Press
Molded
Blackware

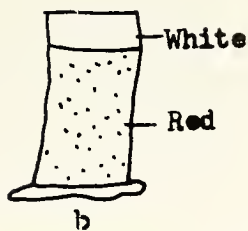


k
PV 31-106

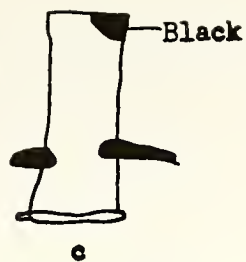
FIGURE 21



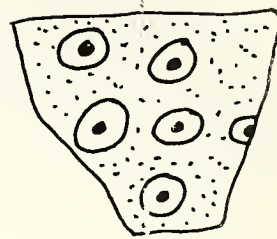
PV 31-106



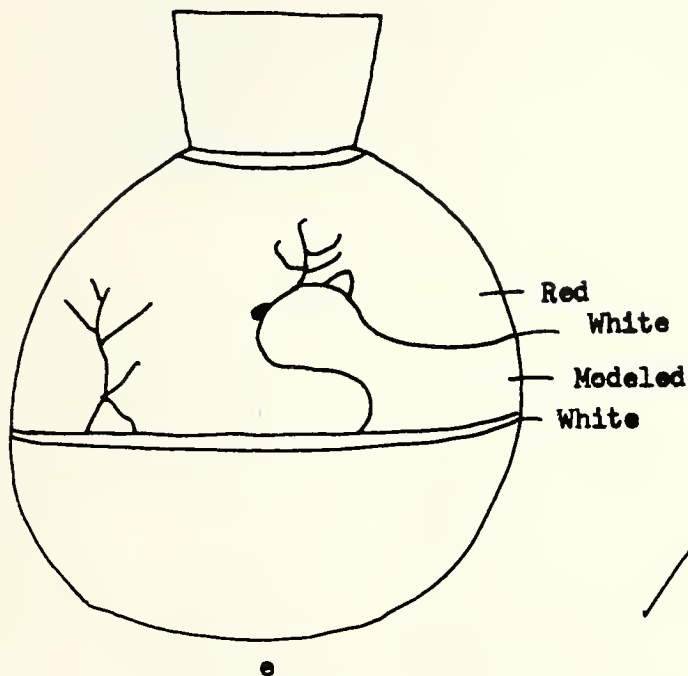
PV 31-106



PV 31-106



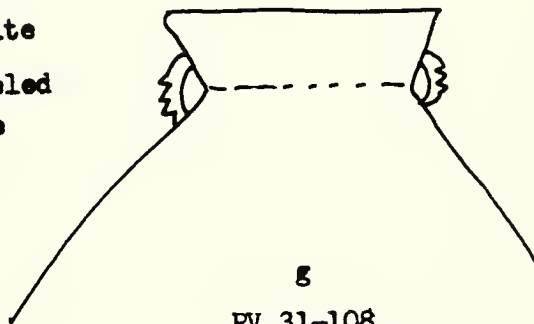
PV 31-106



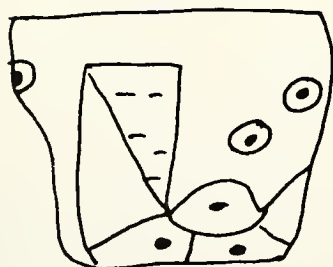
PV 31-108



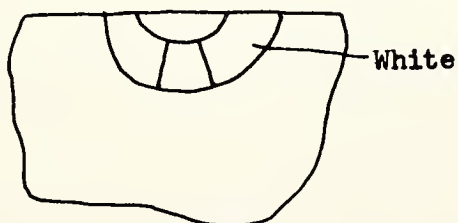
PV 31-108



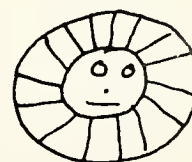
PV 31-108



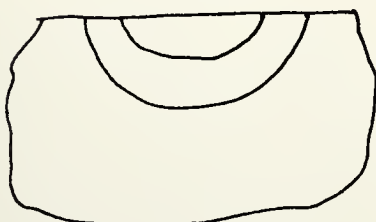
PV 31-109



PV 31-109



PV 31-110



PV 31-110

PLATES



a

View of the Upper
Nepena Valley east
of the town of Moro

b

Motocachy Hacienda



c

Hacienda San Jacinto





a

PV 31-105 Initial
Period



b

PV 31-36 Cerro Blanco; View of feline
in sculptured clay



a

PV 31-27 Conical
adobes character-
istic of Early
Horizon sites

b

PV 31-38 Panamarca



c

PV 31-38 Panamarca





a

PV 31-38

Moche Mural at Panamarca



b

PV 31-38

Moche Mural at Panamarca



a

PV 31-56 Siete Huacas



b

PV 31-56 Siete Huacas
Carved Stone Lintel



a

PV 31-59 Huancarpon



b

PV 31-47
Pyramid



a

PV 31-14
Terraces, walls &
Habitations

b

PV 31-6



c

PV 31-30
Caylan





a

PV 31-31



b

PV 31-31

Wall Construction



a

PV 31-11 (Punkuri alto) PV 31-12
and wall from PV 31-13



b

PV 31-11
Arabesque Wall Decoration



a

PV 31-94 Huacatambo



b

PV 31-42 Maquina nueva



a

Moche Stirrup-Spout



b

Moche Stirrup-Spout



c

Moche Modeled Vessel



a

Moche Single-Spout



b

Moche Collared Jar



c

Moche Modeled Vessel



a

Recuay Modeled



b

(side View) Recuay Modeled



c

Recuay Negative Painted



a

Salinar (?) Influenced



b

Salinar (?) Influenced



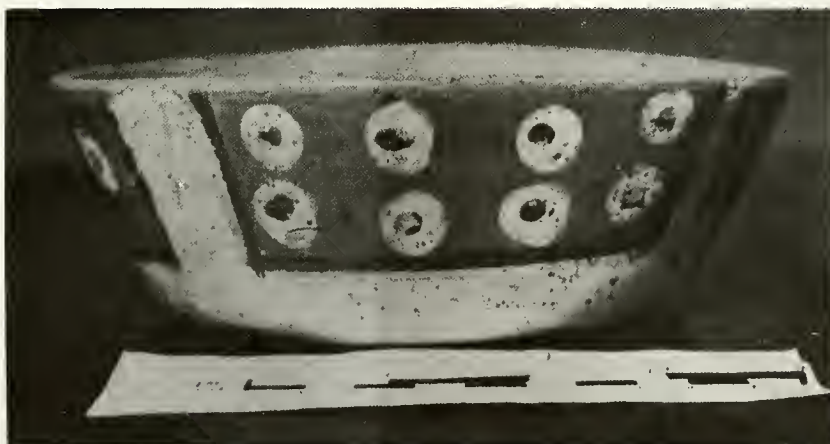
a

Huari-Tiahuanaco Modeled
Face-Neck Jar



b

Huari-Tiahuanaco Modeled
Face-Neck Jar



c

Huari-Tiahuanaco Bowl



a

Nepena Black-White-Red



b

Nepena Black-White-Red



c

Nepena Black-White-Red



d

Nepena Black-White-Red



a

Nepena Black-on-White



b

Nepena Black-on-White
(Reverse)



c

Nepena Black-on-White



d

Nepena Black-on-White



a

Nepena Black-White-Red



b

Tripod Vessel



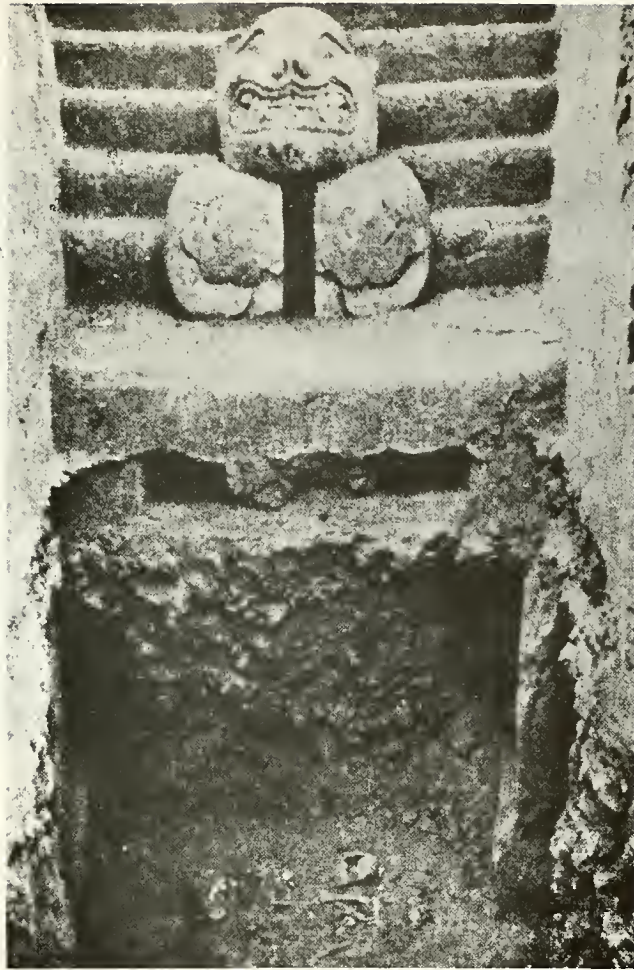
a

Chimu Influenced Blackware



b

Inca-Chimu



a

PV 31-10, Punkuri bajo - Feline Head
and Tomb



b

PV 31-10, Punkuri bajo - Incised designs on Walls

From Larco Hoyle, 1938



a

PV 31-10, Punkuri bajo - View of Walls



b

PV 31-10, Punkuri bajo - Sculptured Feline
Head



Withdrawn from UF. Surveyed to Internet Archive

390.05

M4176

no. 2

C. 3

